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Montana Kaimin, February 15, 1968

Associated Students of University of Montana

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Pierpoint Says Major Crises Face Country

By KEN ROBERTSON
Montana Kaimin Reporter

The Vietnam war or the tense racial situation could mean the end of America as we know it today if either situation were to get completely out of hand, Robert Pierpoint said last night.

The two issues are tearing the country apart, the CBS White House correspondent said, and President Johnson's political fortunes ride on the policies he adopts on these issues.

There are four main factors which the president must confront, Mr. Pierpoint told the packed audience in the Music Recital Hall. These are the Negro problem, the Vietnam war, the personalities involved in the coming presidential election, and the nation's economic situation.

As the summer progresses, the problem of the Negro ghettos will become an increasingly important issue, he said, and more rioting, looting, and burning can be expected.

The Negro battle has changed from the segregationist issue to the economic problems of the Negro, particularly the ghetto Negro, he said. The black nationalists are increasing their power because of the steady deterioration of conditions in the slums.

Congress has cut allocations for programs dealing with this problem, in order to pay for the Vietnam conflict, he said, and this cut-

back turned many Negroes against the war and the administration which is waging it.

This comes at a time when recent studies have shown that, "given the proper aid, the average Negro does do better (economically)," he added.

"The problem is to get the government to realize the amount of

mestic programs, he said. The war also affects our foreign relations because certain foreign aid programs must be neglected, he added.

In Vietnam the U.S. is fighting three wars, the encounters involving major ground forces, the guerrilla or "pacification" war, and the air war over North Vietnam, he said.

The U.S. has yet to lose any major battle, but is losing the "pacification" war, he said, because after the Vietcong are driven out of a community, government forces move in to provide for the needs of the civilians, but don't do an adequate job.

There are three basic reasons behind the present bombing of North Vietnam, and each has met with dubious success, he said.

The first reason was to bolster the shaky Saigon government of 1965, and it did help, at least temporarily, he said. Secondly, the bombing was initiated to stop the flow of men and supplies into the South. The last objective was to force Ho Chi Minh to the truce table.

The air raids have not cut down the number of North Vietnamese troops, since there are now nearly 54 times as many south of the Demilitarized Zone, according to latest estimates, he said. However it has made infiltration more difficult, and it is estimated that nearly 700,000 North Vietnamese are used to keep the supply lines open, Mr. Pierpoint noted.



ROBERT PIERPOINT

help that is needed," Mr. Pierpoint said.

There is a constant argument on Capitol Hill over where the money should go, to Vietnam or to do-

Rather than forcing Ho Chi Minh into peace talks, the bombing has united the North Vietnamese around him, the newsmen said. Some Asiatics accuse the U.S. of bombing the North Vietnamese because they're Asians. He said the U.S. would not bomb North Vietnam if its population were predominantly white, these Asians claim.

If there is to be a negotiated solution to the war, the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnamese government must be included, and the Saigon government opposes this, Mr. Pierpoint said. The present offensive illustrates the importance of their inclusion.

Pres. Johnson is determined to stick it out until a solution satisfactory to him can be reached, he said. To gain popular support, the president is staying in the middle of present issues, and advocating the equivalent of love, home, flag and duty. However his personality flaws have hurt his image.

This should not affect the voter, but in many cases it will, he said. Since Johnson's opponents cannot offer policies radically different from present policies. The four possible Republican candidates, Gov.

Nelson Rockefeller, Gov. George Romney and Gov. Ronald Reagan and former vice president Richard Nixon, must present a better image, Mr. Pierpoint said.

Mr. Nixon is the probable choice for the presidential nomination, Mr. Pierpoint said, but his image is the same as Pres. Johnson's. "He is the man most likely to take the nomination and lose the election," the CBS newsmen said.

Gov. Romney is fading after a fast start, and the homosexuality scandal has hurt Gov. Reagan, he said.

Gov. Rockefeller has a better image than the president, but his waiting game may allow Mr. Nixon to grab the nomination without any opposition.

Mr. Pierpoint called Pres. Johnson a "professional who knows his business," who will do all he can to win the election. He could shift his policies to aid his political image because of his power as President. Mr. Johnson will keep his job, Mr. Pierpoint predicted.

The economic situation is the least important factor facing the president, Mr. Pierpoint said, because the U.S. economy is now in its 90th consecutive month of steady growth.

Kaimin Editorial Positions Approved by Central Board

Central Board last night unanimously approved Chuck Johnson as Kaimin sports editor and Mary Pat Murphy as Kaimin news editor.

Other Central Board business included a report from Sam Kitzenberg, student representative on the Library and Archives Committee, on the problem of faculties' three week check-out limit on books, and possible student reaction to the Northern Pacific's move to discontinue its Mainstreeter run.

Kitzenberg said students have complained about books being kept too long by faculty members.

Kitzenberg reported the committee passed a motion to have the library notify faculty members after two weeks that books they have are in demand. He said the committee also discussed faster

binding of periodicals, and a second science library in addition to the new library.

Loren Haarr, ASUM president, said students ride for half-fare on the Mainstreeter. He said a poll may be taken of UM student reaction concerning discontinuance of the run.

Pat Holmes was approved 1968 Homecoming chairman. Mike Morrison and Bill Schaffer were appointed to take over the Student Ambassador Program. According to Haarr, the program is designed to promote UM through student speakers.

John Van Heuvelen, ASUM business manager, reported Budget and Finance Committee tentatively approved the Kaimin's budget of \$22,000 and the Fine Arts travel coordination fund of \$4,000.

MONTANA KAIMIN

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana

Thurs., February 15, 1968
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AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

'Julius Caesar' Begins Series In Week of Repertory Theater

With the opening of "Julius Caesar" tonight in the University Theater at 8:15 p.m., the Montana Repertory Theater launches a week of in-repertory performances.

"Julius Caesar" plays tonight and tomorrow night. It joins "Devil's Disciple" and "She Stoops to Conquer" for the repertory series. Repertory means that each night the same company of performers presents a different play. After each of the three plays has been given once, the company begins the series again. "Julius Caesar" plays Feb. 15, 16, 21 and 24; "Devil's Disciple" Feb. 17, 18 and 22; and "She Stoops to Conquer" Feb. 20 and 23.

The Montana Repertory Theater was established with the aid of a grant from the Montana Arts Council. To Firman Brown, chairman of the drama department, it

was the implementation of a dream—to establish a professional theater in the Northern Rocky Mountain States.

The area has been without a professional theater for nearly 50 years. Only infrequent road shows of varying quality have crossed the area in recent years. In the earlier history of the Rocky Mountain area, during the golden age of touring theaters, 1890-1930, hundreds of stock companies played here.

In 1964, the federal government established the National Arts Foundation, created specifically to encourage local arts programs to rise to professional levels of excellence and bring professional theater back to local populations. Every state in the union now has a state arts council, charged with the task of encouraging the arts in their respective areas.

The Montana Arts Council was established by the Montana Legislature in 1967. With the Montana Arts Council's largest single grant and University assistance, with additional staff members, facilities, and program budgeting, the Montana Repertory Theater has begun its first year of operation.

According to Mr. Brown, the theater's significance lies in its purpose: to produce plays of quality using regional talent and playing on a touring basis in repertory for all of Montana and the northern Rocky Mountain states.

The plan is for a full professional company to play in residence in alternating communities and touring once or twice a year.

The theater is currently only a semi-professional company in residence in Missoula. It has 32 members, 9 professional actors and 23 advanced students in theater.

Red Koreans Order U.S. Withdrawal

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PANMUNJOM, Korea — North Korea told the Americans yesterday that there will be war unless "you take your bloody hands off Korea and withdraw from South Korea."

Maj. Gen. Pak Chung Kook of North Korea was replying to a U.S. charge at an Armistice Commission meeting that the Communists had sent commandos into Seoul to try to murder President Chung Hee Park Jan. 21 and had committed 73 other serious violations of the truce in the past 44 days.

This was an open meeting of the commission. The subject of the intelligence ship Pueblo came up only incidentally. The Pueblo has been discussed at secret meetings between the United States and North Korea.

can troops surrounded the National University yesterday after a shooting incident with students that killed one civilian and wounded three policemen.

University and government officials headed off another confrontation by agreeing to evacuate the campus.

The government had warned that troops would move onto the campus unless students who took part in the armed clash gave themselves up.

Final Conclusion Sought

PHILADELPHIA—Sixteen years ago three youths were sentenced to life imprisonment for murder, but a Philadelphia judge has ruled no murder ever occurred.

Acting on a petition by one of the three defendants, a judge of the Common Pleas Court ruled Tuesday that, at most, a \$15 robbery and assault occurred.

The victim died nine days after the attack.

A three-judge panel convicted the youths of first degree murder after they pleaded guilty and sentenced them to life imprisonment.

At recent hearings the city's medical examiner testified the victim died of a coronary heart disease which was not caused by the assault.

Ex-Governor Breaks Up

ANNAPOLIS — Former Maryland Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin broke down yesterday at a hearing on a bill to abolish capital punishment and said he had allowed four prisoners to be executed during his term of office "because I didn't have the character to do what I should have done."

One of the two bills being considered would permit the court to impose the death penalty at its discretion upon persons convicted of capital crimes for a second time.

Technical Problems Mar 'Julius Caesar' Practice

By THERESA MacMILLAN
Kaimin Drama Reviewer

Final dress rehearsals are traditionally rough and uneven affairs, what with missed light cues, forgotten lines and ill-fitting costumes. Last night the final dress rehearsal of "Julius Caesar" in the University Theater was no exception to this tradition.

"Julius Caesar" opens tonight and will run Feb. 16, 21 and 24.

Even with the faults inherent in a rehearsal, the Montana Repertory Company production of "Julius Caesar" is a valiant attempt to retell Shakespeare's story of a problem of ambition in ancient Rome, and relates this problem to modern times.

Director Bo Brown has employed picture projections of possessors of power throughout history from Jesus to Dwight Eisenhower to Lyndon Johnson, chilling music, and stereophonic sound to brighten and add interest and color to Shakespeare's verbose play.

David J. Hunt put on a polished performance as Julius Caesar, but he does have a tendency to slur his words at the end of a speech and this makes it difficult to hear.

As the spare, lean Cassius, Roger DeBourge earned his money as an employee of the Montana Repertory Company. He was sly, quick and thoroughly believable.

Brutus is Caesar's friend who conspires against him because he loves Rome more than he loves Caesar, and he feared that Caesar's power would become tyrannical. Brutus is, as Marcus Antonius tells us several times, a noble man, and

Glenn Gauer appeared noble and suffering, if not quite grand.

Duncan Crump portrayed Marcus Antonius, the young friend of Caesar who revenges his death against Brutus, Cassius and the other conspirators. The hardest thing he had to do all night was make the long "friends, Romans, countrymen" speech interesting. He did it well although he got carried away and at times talked too fast.

All of the supporting roles were excellent, including James Carney as Octavius Caesar, Richard Stokes as Casca, Linus Carleton as Trebonius, William Shryock as Decius Brutus, Robert McLaughlin as Metellus Cimber, Teddy Ulmer as the soothsayer and Barbara Crump as Portia, wife of Brutus.

Dr. Brown chose to costume the cast in togas and other raiment from the era of ancient Rome. The actors, however, seemed hampered and many of them spent their time on stage either pulling up their togas or trying not to trip over them.

Music is used very effectively to convey mood throughout the play, but at several points, for instance during the night before Caesar's assassination, the music was so loud the actors could not be heard or understood.

By the time the kinks are out of the show tonight, the audience will be entertained by an interesting, original production of Julius Caesar as performed by the Montana Repertory company in the University Theater.

Students Battle Police

SANTO DOMINGO — Domini-

UM Must Look to Future

In celebrating the University of Montana's 75th year of life, the UM student body has much for which to be thankful.

The University was born in the same situation as a spider thrown on an anthill. It was conceived as a bulwark for independent thought, exchange of ideas and academic freedom in a state whose residents viewed it as a facile income guarantee machine where they could send their children to be programmed with sophisticated skills that assured them of "a good job and lots of money."

Whenever the University writhed in the convulsions that often result from discussion of "improper" subjects and debate over "forbidden" philosophies, the ants converged on it. The innumerable pairs of tiny pincers sank deep, but it always survived, and today any student who wants to is free to explore his world and all its complexities without fear of being told a problem is too objectionable to be examined.

But, that the University has been able to maintain its free spirit and quality for the past 75 years does not mean the next 75 will be easy.

The world has changed greatly since 1893, and the University fortunately has been able to keep a reasonable pace with it, but more change is on the way.

Breakthroughs in the sciences, new theories of society, an upheaval in the arts and an ever-expanding technology threaten to revolutionize and nullify many of the concepts and ideas considered absolutes by the students who attended UM during the first 75 years.

Not only are these changes more numerous, but they are occurring more rapidly.

The means by which the University has expanded its facilities, increased the faculty and updated its curriculum and teaching methods worked during its first 75 years (although sometimes by accident) but they will not be effective in the coming years.

The University suffers from a lack of physical facilities and a State Legislature that still cannot understand the true purpose of higher education. The faculty still is not sufficient to offer classes small enough to give students full understanding of their subjects and a chance for discussion.

The curriculum is too restrictive to allow the student to explore the full range of his interests, and the machinery through which the change must take place is too slow and lethargic to face the challenges it must meet in the very near future.

Although the University has been able to maintain its needed detachment from government, the increase in government aid poses a threat to the old relationship.

The University must have this help to survive, yet it must take care that it does not become merely another arm of the government or engage in research projects which are inimical to its ideals or conducted in secret. To become too dependent on the government means certain death to everything University founders intended.

Much of what has gone before at the University of Montana can be looked upon with pride, but to insure that this pride can be perpetuated it must begin to seek solutions to the problems of the future.

Ben Hansen

Carol's View . . .



"After 75 years, they finally fixed the Main Hall clock."

Pantzer Says UM Makes Great Strides During First 75 Years Despite Squabbles

BY ROBERT PANTZER
UM President

Institutions, like individuals, harbor memorable dates such as birthdays and anniversaries. The 75th Anniversary of the founding of the University of Montana is such an occasion.

Legislation in 1893 gave birth to an institution of tremendous merit to the welfare of Montana. It was a far-sighted, courageous action by an optimistic people. One wonders at their audacity in forming an institution of this type in this then sparsely populated wilderness.

With five faculty members (including the president), the first 50 students attended classes in existing Missoula school buildings. It was a faltering start, surrounded by devotion and hope. History indicates that the University was founded at Missoula because of political maneuverings and adroit actions by strong-willed people.

The founders were astute. They did not form merely a teacher-education institution or a technically oriented school—they brought in to being the foundations for a true, broad-based, pure University—it has grown to become such. In a way, this has been one of its woes for the past 75 years. Other public, higher educational institutions were also formed at the same time, with others arriving a few years later. Each of these had a more limited role, but over the years have strived to become the same or about the same type of institution as was originally formed by the founding fathers of the University. And because of the very nature of this type of University, there has been a continual whittling away at existing academic programs originally deemed to be the function of a school such as the University of Montana. This has been the condition of other schools of similar type in the nation. Decade by decade, year by year, such a University has found itself in a negative, defensive position, naturally exposing itself to attack and invasion.

As this type of school proceeded with its mission, it was criticized often for its dereliction of duty to the practical problems of the day and its failure to serve all of the desires of mankind. Because of its liberal arts base, it was often pointed to as being idealistic and impractical. Its answer that man's needs went far beyond his daily labors frequently fell upon deaf or prejudiced ears.

In spite of all this, the University of Montana has survived all such problems and many more, and it has grown steadily throughout its first 75 years of life. Because of its deep-seated principle in the support of academic freedom, its insistence that it was the bastion of independent thought, the place for unfettered exchange of all views, and the arena for the clash of ideas, it has often been misunderstood and even mistrusted. Though traditionally its very nature and promise has been replete with the necessity to foster freedom of thought, it has been required to defend such an academic position on many occasions. The University has insisted always that this is the place where alert, young minds can argue with thoughts and concepts of all kinds. It has repeatedly said this freedom of thought must prevail here, and if not, where will it exist in society? But unfortunately, this has been little understood away from the University community.

Too often people have sent their children to the institution hoping they will be spoon-fed with facts and views which are respectable and proper, but certainly not unorthodox and unusual. Thus, over the years, a new idea, a rash thought, an unpopular view, a questionable writing, or a controversial speech, any of these coming about on the campus has often resulted in inquiry, criticism, and expressions of disdain. Usually this concern has not come from the students, but from their elders.

During its years of growth, the University has strived to bring to

its campus bright, energetic young faculty members who were academically qualified and dedicated to the teaching of young people. They have come from the greatest schools and all areas of the nation. Some went away disillusioned, but many stayed to become loyal residents of the region and fervent

supporters of the University. The number of faculty has grown in keeping with the growth of enrollments and the physical plant. Many of the faculty members today, besides their teaching, are busily engaged in the production of knowledge and in public service.

(Continued on next page)

Pair Answers Miss Baker, Struckman

To the Kaimin:

Re the letter of Struckman and Baker:

Having witnessed many of the "friendly" sessions going on in the Jesse living room, I suspect that there is more to the story than we have heard. Dorm rules at times may seem foolish and overdone, and at times they are, but one must

remember that there is something in our society called propriety.

When in a public place such as a dorm lounge, one must act in a public manner. One to a chair does not seem overly strict—if a person is going to mature and cope with society, he must learn to control himself, at least publicly, in something close to a dignified manner.

Love is love — rules cannot change this—but there is a time and place for any activity.

Mr. Struckman and Miss Baker, before you criticize, you might learn how better to conduct yourself in a public place — learn some manners, some decorum. It really wouldn't hurt.

LARRY BENNETT

Senior, English

DAGMAR GRAHAM

Junior, German

Senior Complains

To the Kaimin:

Concerning the letter of the harassed Mr. Knab, Instructor of English: if his powers of expression are so limited that he finds it necessary to "bitch" to you, "goddamn" and "screw around with" that, it is no wonder that his efforts to hold the attention of his class are tinged with desperation. It was interesting to find out, though, that Founder's Day is a fraternity plot.

JAMES R. WALSH

Senior, Law

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Pres. Pantzer Says University Progresses During 75 Years

(Continued from Page 2)

ice. Many are known and respected nationwide because of their contributions to their disciplines.

The faculty has always participated significantly in certain phases of University administration. It has had more such involvement than exists at many similar institutions. Though this has on occasion brought segments of the faculty in conflict with administrators, it has been one of the strengths of the school. It has prevented one-man, authoritarian rule and it has nestled within the basic principles of academic freedom so necessary to a University.

Over the years administrators, especially presidents, have come and gone, frequently because of disillusionment. Often the lack of funds to build toward the greater University they envisioned was the cause. Sometimes faculty or community contentions caused them to find positions elsewhere. Several tried overnight to change the complexion of the school and were virtually driven out because of their lack of patience or tact. The lack of continuity because of this administrative turnover affected the development of the University. At the same time, a sparsely populated state with often frustrated people, represented by a harrassed Legislature, was unable to provide the needed funding to support the insatiable appetite of a higher education system that by necessity was required to expend astronomical amounts of money to obtain and retain academic quality. In spite of it all, with ulcerous effort, the University staff, administrators and faculty alike, have joined to produce a truly vibrant, respected state University at Missoula.

The students, always sophisticated, idealistic and impatient, contending they are better able to determine their educational needs than the experienced professionals hired to make such judgments, have continued to be aroused because the University "fails to meet our modern needs." This was said by students in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, and now again in the sixties. Strangely, these students have gone forth year-by-year in every field to capture laurels and fame. In every discipline examples could be cited of the outstanding attainments of graduates of the University of Montana. Montana is filled with graduates who have become the leaders of their communities. Alumni have gone over the world to occupy positions of strength in every field

of endeavor. They have performed superbly in the graduate schools of the country. They have obtained positions of respect and accomplishment in the professions—so many have performed so well that the adequacy of the University's academic programs can hardly be seriously questioned.

The physical plant has grown. To some this is the evidence of success. Actually, it is only a facility wherein faculty and students can work. Always, building and equipment needs have been a serious problem—it is as much so today as it was seventy-five years ago.

Finally, for 75 years the University has served its state and the people well. Considering the resources available, its service has been remarkable. The contribution of the University and its sister institutions in the system could be the subject of pages of discourse. The future development of Montana depends greatly upon the advancement of higher education in the state. This has been proven in other states. The 75 years of the University's experience places it upon the threshold of truly exciting future vistas of service.

The founders knew well their mission. On the 75th year after their action, they deserve our acclaim and thanks—this is the reason for our 75th Anniversary observance.

Hayes Otoupalik Says Remember 'Korean Fiasco' of 1950s

To the Kaimin:

Do Americans remember the Korean War negotiations?

Here's a reminder — one that every "constructive" American should give serious thought and consideration to when thinking of Viet Nam.

MONTANA KAIMIN

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The Korean War armistice talks began at Panmunjom, July 10, 1951, but the heaviest cost of war was not to end until July 27, 1953 — more than two years later.

During that time 20,620 Americans were to give their lives on the battlefield — nearly twice the number killed before the talks began.

The largest portion of the \$20 billion spent on the conflict by the U.S. was after the talks began.

After 575 meetings with the communists, the U.S. signed a treaty and this was only a "cease-fire" agreement at that. Eighteen years after the war talks opened, there still is no negotiated peace treaty in Korea.

The talks still go on — and

Americans still die — at Panmunjon!!! The battle is still the same, only the stage has changed. As a communist document captured recently in Vietnam states, pertaining to tactical peace negotiations: "Our policy is to continue fighting until we can fight and negotiate at the same time."

So the next time you hear an American say: "Let's negotiate with the Reds." Do him or her a favor and remind them of Korea.

Let's do at least one thing right for a change, and, that is, remember the Korean Fiasco.

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UM Athletics Has Produced Several Greats

By CHUCK JOHNSON
Kaimin Sports Writer

Although the record books show that the University of Montana has produced more losing teams than winning teams in its 75 year history, UM athletes have earned more than their share of individual honors.

The Montana football team, first organized in 1897, has enjoyed few winning seasons. But the Montana football team produced one of the greatest players in the history of college football in "Wild Bill" Kelly, who played from 1924 to 1926. As testimony to his greatness, Kelly has been nominated for a berth in the Football Hall of Fame. "The Grizzly Gridiron," a chronicle of UM football history edited by Bob Gilluly, reports that Kelly was a widely-heralded sophomore quarterback in 1924. Regardless of the competition or the outcome of the game, Kelly was a stand-out. Although the Grizzlies lost 52-7 to the University of Washington, Missoulian reporter George Scherck wrote, "It was Kelly here and Kelly there and Kelly everywhere. Once he intercepted a Husky pass and galloped 70 yards to the goal, but the referee ruled he went out of bounds on the 12-yard line. With the crowd still gasping from this feat, moment later he took a Washington punt and went 75 yards for a score."

The dean of the coast sports writers, Ed Hughes, wrote about Kelly following the Stanford-Montana game: "If this Montana Kelly was on some big team, Walter Camp would be watching him closely. But as he plays for Montana, all he will get is a gold football and nine rahs from the population of Montana. If ever a player deserved credit for doing everything in the deck of football stunts, Kelly is that man. He ran the mediocre Montana team to perfection, he passed, ran the ends, bucked the line, pulled deceptive plays perfectly, and coached the team in the bargain."

As a junior Kelly was named to Walter Camp's All-America third team, and Camp never saw Kelly play. Ordinarily, "The Grizzly Gridiron" reports, Camp rarely named players he had not seen to his all-star teams.

Kelly led the coast in scoring with 60 points his senior year. He topped off his career by playing in the first East-West Shrine game in San Francisco. Kelly threw a touchdown pass to Grizzly teammate Russ Sweet to win the game. Sweet kicked the extra point for the 7-3 win.

Five years later, Kelly died of acute indigestion and a heart condition while watching a college game in New York City. At the time he was playing professional football in Brooklyn.

Another of the Grizzly football stars was Paul Dornblaser, for whom UM's stadium is named. Dornblaser played tackle for the Tips from 1911 to 1913. He was killed in action in World War I.

Earl "Click" Clark has gone down as one of the greatest ends in Grizzly history. Clark, from Everett, Wash., played for Montana from 1914 to 1916. According to the Kaimin, Clark gained national fame for his efforts against Idaho in his final game. Montana trailed by a touchdown late in the game when Clark caught a touchdown pass. Shortly, he intercepted a pass and ran 95 yards for the winning touchdown. Clark, the Kaimin reported, played the entire game with a broken hand.

He coached the Montana team in 1924 and 1925 and then moved on to the University of Washington where he was trainer for many seasons. Clark died in Seattle in 1959.

Perhaps the greatest lineman in UM history is Stan "the Ram" Renning, who played guard and linebacker for the Grizzlies from 1956 to 1958. He received nine different All-America awards. During his three years, he made 339 tackles and 131 assisted tackles.

Renning was voted lineman of the game in 18 of the 22 games a poll was taken. He was unanimously selected All-Skyline conference guard for two years and was named most valuable Grizzly for three seasons.

A former star end who has remained a fixture at the University is Naseby Rhinehart Sr., the Grizzlies trainer. As an athlete, Nase earned nine letters, playing football, basketball and track from 1932-34. He has built the Grizzlies' training room into one of the finest in the West. Last year he was named to the Helms Foundation Trainers Hall of Fame.

Another Grizzly of the same decade, Aldo Forte, went on to star for the Chicago Bears in the National Football League. When his playing days were over, he was line coach for the professional Detroit Lions.

Forte and Paul Szakash, both of Chicago, were recruited to Missoula by coach Doug Fessenden, a graduate of the University of Illinois. "The Grizzly Gridiron" reports that "strong blocking and defensive play" were trademarks of teams coached by Fessenden. Szakash played professional football for the Detroit Lions.

With linemen of high calibre, the runners often broken loose. One of the best ever in UM history was Milt Popovich from Butte. Against Southern California in 1935, Popovich broke loose for long runs twice. Each time, however, the gains were called back because of penalties. The Trojans won the contest 9-0. The 1937 Sentinel described a Popovich-run during the 1936 season: "Coast sports writers will never forget Popovich's sparkling dash from behind his own goal, 102 yards through the entire (Oregon State) Beaver team, in that desperate battle." In 1937, Popovich made touchdown runs of 78 and 30 yards to lead Montana to a 13-6 win over Texas Tech. He played in the East-West Shrine game in San Francisco following his senior season.

Montana's first great passing quarterback was Missoula's Tommy Kingsford, who played from 1948 to 1950. In his career, Kingsford completed 155 of 323 passes for 2,296 yards and 17 touchdowns. His favorite receiver was Ray Bauer, called by "The Grizzly Gridiron" as the best Grizzly pass receiver in history. Bauer caught 91 passes for 1,452 yards and 11 touchdowns for the Silvertips.

Still the holder of the Grizzly rushing record is Dick Imer, called the "Little Penguin." Imer, an Indiana native, transferred to UM from Washington. Although he weighed only 155 pounds, he gained 703 yards rushing in 1953 and 889 yards in 1954. During his first year, he averaged 8.2 yards per carry and earned a place on the all-conference team. In 1954, he set a Skyline Conference rushing record despite missing most of the last two games with injuries.

One of the best Grizzly backs in history, Terry Dillon, met a tragic death in 1964. Dillon, who had starred for the Grizzlies from 1960 to 1962, was working for a construction firm outside of Missoula of the regular team.

when he fell off a bridge and drowned near the Clark's Fork. As a Tip, he had gained 1,876 yards rushing. He was the 11th leading rusher in the nation after his senior year. He excelled not only on offense but also on defense. He intercepted a pass for the West squad in the East-West Shrine football game in San Francisco. He signed with the Minnesota Vikings in the National Football League, but did not make the regular team. In 1963 he was brought up from the taxi squad and started for the Minnesota club at safety. Upon hearing of Dillon's death, Viking coach, Norm Van Brocklin, said, "Dillon had a real future in professional football. He gave the Vikings the best play they had at defensive safety in three years." His number —22—was retired forever by the athletic department.

The revived Grizzly football team of 1967 relied heavily on defense. A vital cog in that defense was Bob Beers, who was named to the Associated Press Small College All-America first team. Beers, a linebacker, transferred to Montana from Columbia Basin Junior College. He was also named Big Sky Conference defensive player of the year.

Bryan Magnuson, fullback on the 1967 team, was all-conference and an eight round draft choice for the Washington Redskins.

Although the football heroes have received more recognition than stars in other sports, Montana has produced many stars in other sports.

In basketball, several of the Grizzly greats came from the same team — the 1947-48 Grizzlies — which won 21 and lost 11 games. The greatest Grizzly scorer in history is Bob Cope, presently the Grizzly assistant coach. Cope holds the one-game scoring record (40 points), the season scoring record (701 points), and three other UM records. Cope, from Missoula, is a member of the Grizzly basketball Hall of Fame.

Following his senior year Cope was given All-America mention.

Two other players on the team also are coaching basketball. Lou Rocheleau, a forward, is the head basketball coach at Missoula Sentinel High School. John Cheek Sr., who played guard, is the head coach at Anaconda High School.

A famous pair of players preceded this trio. Willie DeGroot and Bill Jones were known as the "Gold Dust Twins" because their exploits from 1940 to 1942.

In the 1950s, several Grizzly basketball players were named to the all-conference team in one of the

best basketball conferences in the land — the Skyline Conference. Among those honored were Eddie Anderson, Ed Argenbright, Rudy (Zip) Rhodes and Dan Balko.

The most notable Grizzlies in track and field are discus thrower Dick Doyle and distance runner Doug Brown. Both were NCAA champions in their specialties. Doyle won the NCAA in 1950 with a heave of 171-feet, 5-inches. In 1951 he won the AAU title with a throw of 175 feet 6½ inches.

Brown won NCAA championships in the 3-mile and 6-mile events in 1965. In the process, he set NCAA records in both events, covering the 3-mile distance in 13:40.2 and the 6-mile run in 27:59.2. In an USTFF meet, Brown set a record in the 3-mile run with a time of 13:29. Brown was named to the NCAA All-America team.

Senior Fred Friesz was named to the NCAA All-America team last spring after placing fourth in the NCAA 6-mile run in Provo, Utah.

Baseball, despite an interrupted existence, has had its stars. One of the earliest was Herb Vitt, a southpaw pitcher for the Grizzlies from 1918-1920. Baseball was dropped as an intercollegiate sport

from 1929 to 1947. During the interval, a team sponsored by the Student Bookstore took the place

When baseball returned, the Tips had several stars. Gene Carlson, presently head football coach at Great Falls Senior High School and Anderson, head coach at Helena High School, both inked contracts with the Yankees after they played for the Grizzlies.

In 1959 and 1960, Terry Screnar, a first baseman made the all-conference team.

The Grizzly golf team produced two of the best amateurs in the state in Lloyd Skedd and George Sarsfield, now both attorneys. In 1966 Don Waller, from Cut Bank and the best golfer on Eddie Chinske's dynasty, was the first UM golfer to receive an NCAA tournament invitation.

The UM ski team produced one national champion, Rudy Ruess, who won the NCAA downhill slalom in 1960.

Montana's wrestling team has produced one national champion in a four year existence. In 1966 Robert Palmer won the NCAA college division championship. 1964 was the first year that intercollegiate wrestlers were awarded varsity letters at UM.



The Squire

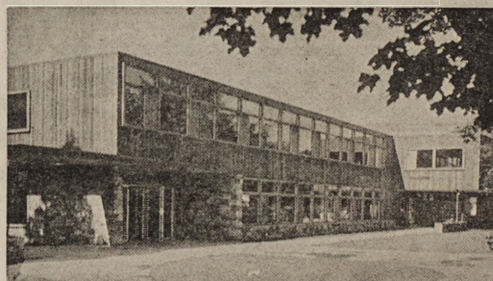
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Tips to Tangle With Bobcats Saturday

Montana's Grizzlies, well-rested after a 12 day layoff, will play arch-rival Montana State University at 8 p.m. Saturday in the Adams Field House.

In their last outings, the up-and-down Grizzlies were impressive, upsetting the Washington Huskies 78-75 and narrowly losing to the Phillips 66ers 71-67.

Grizzly coach Ron Nord said the team has been playing "more fluidly in recent practices than it has in years." He credited seniors Greg Hanson, Rick Johnson and Don Parsons for "really picking up the slack."

The Montana coach said he was undecided about a starting lineup.

Hanson, Johnston and Parsons are definite starters, Nord said. The two forward slots are being fought for by Steve Brown, Mark and Max Agather and Stan Yoder.

The layoff has helped the team, Nord said, but it would not be an advantage because the Bobcats have enjoyed a similar break.

"In any game, but especially this game, it is important for us to get off to a good start," Nord said when asked about the strategy UM would use. Nord said some other strategy changes had been made.

One Bobcat who must be stopped if the Grizzlies are to win is Jack Gillespie, the 6-9 junior center from Great Falls. Gillespie scored

75 points in Montana State's two game sweep over the Tips earlier this year. He was especially deadly against the Grizzlies with his hook shot.

Other MSU starters are Jay Harrington, a 6-1 junior guard from Hardinsburg, Ky.; Warren Daniels, a 6-3 senior guard from Denver, Colo.; Don Luce, a 6-4 sophomore forward from Columbia Falls, and Greg Harris, a 6-6 forward from Livingston.

Leroy Arnold, a 6-0 junior guard-forward from Chicago, Ill., who is the Bobcats' sixth man, probably will play as much as the starters.

MSU Coach Roger Craft agrees

with Nord on the importance of getting started right. He said, "In a big rivalry like this, mental outlook and confidence mean an awfully lot. That's why it helps to get off on the right foot."

Craft specified two things the Bobcats would have to do to defeat UM. First, the Bobcats must cut down mental mistakes and turnovers, Craft said. Second, the Bobcats must be ready for their best defensive effort of the year, according to Craft.

Saturday's clash will be preceded by the Cub-Bobkitten game

at 6 p.m. The two freshmen teams will meet on Friday at 7:30 p.m. Grizzly assistant coach Bob Cope said the time had been changed from 8 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. and will be followed by the Montana-Idaho State wrestling match.

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Fred Smith Was First Tip Coach

By ROBEY CLARK
Special To Kaimin

In 1897, two years after Montana University was opened in Missoula, the first football team was organized and coached by Fred D. Smith, professor of chemistry.

The beginning of the team, was slow at first. The student body was small, funds from the state were limited, Missoula was too small a city to support large crowds at games and travel distance to neighboring schools was great.

There were no more than 75 male students at the UM when the first team was organized. No uniforms were available so players used makeshift clothing. The team found an adequate playing field on a river bottom flat, the present site of the Milwaukee Railroad depot, adjacent to the Higgins Street Bridge.

It was hoped a game could be arranged with the agricultural college at Bozeman, but there were financial difficulties. A committee was appointed to canvass students and townspeople to see how many would purchase tickets in the event a game was scheduled.

Meanwhile, the university squad played three games with the "Tigers," a team composed mostly of Missoula men. All three games were scoreless ties. The games attracted so much interest that the Oct. 30 issue of the Missoulian devoted a column and a half to explanation of football rules.

A game was arranged to be played with Bozeman on Thanksgiving Day here in Missoula. To give the team more practice under

game conditions, a game was arranged with the Butte Business College in Missoula on Nov. 12. This was the first regular game that the UM played against outside opposition. The Butte squad soundly defeated the UM 20 to 4 and the financial statement showed a loss of two dollars.

By Nov. 18, equipment had been purchased making it possible to outfit 18 men. The remaining 10 days were spent getting ready for the MSU encounter.



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"Dobie Gillis," etc.)

MORNINGS AT SEVEN...AND THERE'S NOTHING YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

Any man who says morning is the best time of day is either a liar or a meadow lark.

There is only one way to make morning enjoyable: sleep till noon. Failing that, the very best you can do is to make morning tolerable. This, I am pleased to report, is possible if you will follow three simple rules:

1. Shave properly.

By shaving properly I mean shaving quietly. Don't use a blade that whines and complains. Morning being a time of clanger and anger, use a blade that neither clangs nor ang. Use a blade that makes no din on your chin, no squeak on your cheek, no howl on your jaw, no rip on your lip, no waves while it shaves. Use, in short, Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades.

I have been shaving for 71 years (not too impressive until one considers that I am 49 years old) and I am here to tell you that the quietest blade I know is Personna. I not only shave with Personna, but I also admire it. Old virtues reappear in Personna; old values are reborn. Personna is a modest blade, an undemanding blade. Personna does not rasp and tug, yelling, "Hey, lookit me!" No, sir, not Personna! Silently, respectfully, unobtrusively, Personna whisks your whiskers with nary a whisper. It shucks your soil and stubble without toil and trouble. Why, you hardly know it's there, this well-bred Personna blade, this paragon of punctilio.

Moreover, this crown of the blade-maker's art, this epitome of epidermal efficacy, is available both in Double-edge style and Injector style. Do your kisser a favor: get some.

2. Breakfast properly.

I assert that a Personna shave is the best of all possible shaves. But I do not assert that a Personna shave, bracing though it may be, is enough to prepare you for the hideous forenoon ahead. After shaving you must eat an ample breakfast.

Take, for example, the case of Basil Metabolism, a sophomore at V.M.I. Basil, knowing there was to be an inspection by the Commandant one morning, prepared by storing up energy. He recognized that coffee and juice would not sustain him, so he had a flitch of bacon, a clutch of eggs, a batch of bagels, a notch of ham, a bunch of butter, a swatch of grits, a hutch of honey, a patch of jelly, a thatch of jam, a twitch of pepper, and a pinch of salt.



The idea was right; the quantities, alas, were not. When the Commandant arrived, Basil, alas, was so torpid that he could not raise his bloated arm in a proper salute. He was, of course, immediately shot by a firing squad. Today, a perforated man, he earns a meagre living as a collander in Cleveland.

3. Read properly.

Always read the paper at breakfast. It inhibits bolting. But do not read the front page. That is full of bad, acid-making news. Read a more pleasant part of the paper—the Home and Garden section, for example.

For instance, in my local paper, *The Westport Peasant*, there is a delightful column called "Ask Harry Home-spun" which fairly bristles with bucolic wisdom and many an earthy chuckle. I quote some questions and answers:

Q: I am thinking of buying some power tools. What should I get first?

A: Hospitalization.

Q: How do you get rid of moles?

A: Pave the lawn.

Q: What is the best way to put a wide car in a narrow garage?

A: Butter it.

Q: What do you do for elm blight?

A: Salt water gargle and bed rest.

Q: What can I do for dry hair?

A: Get a wet hat.

* * *

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Main Hall, First Building, Still Serves

By MIKE CUFFE
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Main Hall, constructed in 1899 and the first building on campus, still houses the University administration offices. The \$49,500 4-level building was constructed from funds raised by a state bond.

It currently contains offices for the president, the deans of students, the registrar, offices for admissions, graduate school, UM Foundation, business, personnel, student loan, foreign student advisor, information services, and IBM data machines. Several of the offices will be moved to the Lodge when the Student Union moves to the University Center.

Many classes have met in Main Hall. A music class met there as late as 1953.

The geology building was constructed from state bond money in 1899. The \$59,288 3-story structure originally built for all sciences, housed the chemistry-pharmacy department, and was used by several departments before becoming the geology building.

ORIGINAL PLANT

The basement of the geology building contained the original University heating plant. The building will be raised after the geology department moves to the science complex soon to go under construction south of the journalism and forestry buildings.

The 4-level mathematics-physics building was originally known as Craig Hall and was the women's dormitory until Brantly Hall was constructed in 1923. It was built in 1903 and cost \$37,500.

The psychology building was constructed in 1909 as a library. A \$59,000 state appropriation built the 3-level building.

It became the law building in 1923, and currently holds large lecture rooms and classrooms as well as psychology offices, laboratories and special research equipment.

The 3-level natural science building was constructed in 1919 from a \$106,007 state appropriation. A \$43,547 addition was built

Finances for Campus building come from varied sources, as Mike Cuffe discovered in his research for this story. As new buildings are needed for the administrator and legislators must find ways to finance their construction. This story gives an insight into some of the methods in the past and how to finance needed construction.

in 1939 from a federal grant and student fees. It holds a large lecture room, offices, laboratories, science equipment and the botany greenhouse.

The men's gymnasium was built in 1922 from a \$226,872 state bond issue.

GYM HAS POOL

The 3-level gym contains a swimming pool, built-in athletic equipment, Army and Air Force ROTC offices and classrooms.

Elrod Hall, a men's dorm, Brantly Hall, a women's dorm, the forestry building, the library and the heating plant were all constructed in 1923 from state bonds totalling almost \$870,000.

Elrod Hall, originally South Hall, has room phones, a lounge, laundry facilities, storage rooms and study and typing rooms for 123 students.

Brantly Hall, originally North Hall, received a \$170,000 self-liquidating addition in 1965. It has facilities similar to Elrod, but houses 336 students.

The 4-story library, housing 400,000 volumes in open book stacks as well as reference rooms, map room, copy machines, magazine room and microfilm facilities, received a \$324,230 addition in 1956.

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Corbin Hall, constructed in 1927 from a self-liquidating \$118,000, is a women's dormitory with a capacity of 336.

STUDENT FEES USED

The fine arts building was built in 1935 for \$294,000 in student fees. Originally constructed as a student union building, it currently contains the University Theater, Masquer's Theater, dressing rooms, offices and art studio.

The 3-story journalism building was built from student fees and a federal grant totalling \$177,000 in 1937. It houses KUFC studios, Montana Kaimin offices, print shop, offices, classrooms, a lecture hall and a library.

The alumni center, also constructed in 1937, was originally the women's club art building, as a women's club gift and federal grant totalling \$31,000 built the building. The women's club still occupies part of the building. When the

art department moved to its present location, the building became a planetarium for a short time before the alumni association moved in.

Turner Hall was constructed in 1938. The 4-level dorm was built from a self-liquidating \$230,000 Chinese.

The \$719,000 music building, the \$754,000 Harry Adams Field House, the \$625,000 women's center and \$729,000 Craig Hall were all constructed in 1953.

The music building, shaped like a grand piano, houses the Music Recital Hall, the band room, practice rooms, lounge, and music lockers. It was built from state bond funds.

and has a capacity of 133.

GRANT AND FEES

The chemistry-pharmacy building was constructed in 1939 by funds from a federal grant and student fees. The \$307,000 4-level structure houses offices, classrooms, laboratories and an animal house which was built in 1950.

The single-level ceramics building containing kilns and laboratories was a war surplus gift in 1947.

The 3-level business administration building was constructed in 1950 from the reserve fund and a state appropriation totalling \$418,000. It houses classrooms, offices, lecture rooms, and business maps.

The 2-level Field House contains

sports offices, ticket facilities, concessions area, sports arena, locker rooms, basketball court, and public address system.

WOMEN'S CENTER

The women's gym and physical education facilities, a bowling alley, billiard lounge and home economics facilities are contained in the 3-story Women's Center. Veterans' fees and state bond funds financed the structure.

Craig Hall received a \$202,200 addition in 1955. The dormitory has the regular dorm features and a student capacity of 369.

The 4-level liberal arts building was constructed from a \$649,000 state bond fund in 1954, and received an \$854,000 addition in 1962. It contains language laboratories a computer center, lecture hall, counseling center, placement center, and departments of education, English, philosophy, sociology, anthropology, social welfare, foreign languages, political science, history and economics.

Contained in the Lodge are the bookstore, student government meeting rooms, girl and snack bar, television room, lounge, conference rooms and dining and kitchen facilities. The 3-story building was originally constructed as a \$270,000 student activity center in 1955. It received additions of \$346,000 in 1955, \$425,000 in 1957 and \$362,000

(Continued on Page 7)

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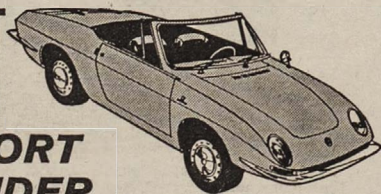
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Building Finances Come From Many Sources

(Continued from Page 6)
in 1964. All of the funds were self-liquidating.
Duniway Hall, North Corbin Hall and the Health Service were all built in 1956. Funds for all were self-liquidating, although the Health Service received some land grant income.

HEALTH SERVICE
The \$229,000 Health Service consists of an infirmary, pharmacy, kitchen and speech pathology clinic.

The cost of Duniway Hall was \$770,000. This men's dorm has the regular dormitory features and will house 262 students.

North Corbin, student capacity of 336, was built for \$770,000.
Craighead and Sisson Apartments were constructed for \$1-240,000 in 1957. Called the X's because of their unusual shape, the two buildings contain 274 units. They are equipped with major kitchen appliances, carpeting, built-in chests of drawers and cabinets.

The swimming pool is housed in a 2-story building, also containing locker rooms and a spectator balcony. It was built from self-liquidating funds and student fees totaling \$285,000 in 1958.

The \$503,000 Law Building was constructed in 1962 from student fees. It houses classrooms, a 57,000 volume library, courtroom, offices and student study rooms.

Also built in 1962, the \$1,203,000 health sciences building was constructed from student fees and a federal grant. The 6-level building contains the zoology and microbiology departments, the Stella Duncan Laboratories and research facilities.

Knowles Hall, a \$1,064,000 5-level women's dormitory, was built in 1963 from self-liquidating funds. It contains in addition to the regular dormitory features two lounges per floor. It will house 267 students.

Miller Hall, a 5-level men's dorm with one lounge per floor, was constructed in 1965 for \$1,170,000.

Elliott Village, student family accommodations consists of 274

units equipped with major kitchen appliances, carpeting, built-in chests of drawers and cabinets. The \$2,500,000 housing units were built in 1966-67.

Jesse Hall, women's \$1,900,000 dormitory, was the first of the two 11-story dorms to be constructed. Jesse, completed in 1967, has a lounge on each floor in addition to the regular facilities. It has a student capacity of 400.

Aber Hall, men's \$1,870,000 dorm, is equipped similarly, and was completed near the end of 1967.

The \$400,000, 2-level Forestry Sciences Laboratory, completed in 1967, is owned and operated by the federal government.

The physical plant building was also completed late in 1967. The traffic offices and physical plant offices are housed in it.

Other buildings belonging to the university include the clerical service and the Credit Union, both of which were private homes.

The university also has buildings at Lubrecht Experimental Forest, at the Biological Station at Yellow Bay and at Fort Missoula.

Urban Riot Force Might Be Formed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The President's Commission on Civil Disorders is considering recommending creation of a specially trained federal force to deal with urban riots.

Sources close to the commission said the proposal reflects dissatisfaction with the performance of National Guard units in trying to quell riots last summer.

President Johnson appointed the 11-member panel last July to investigate the causes of riots that erupted in Detroit, Newark and

other cities and to recommend preventative action.

Sources told The Associated Press that in discussing creation of a federal force to supplant or supplement the National Guard for riot duty, several questions have been raised within the commission, including:

Would it amount to a national quasi-military police force?

Would it be a regular Army unit or would it have a uniform of its own?

At what point would such a force step in to quell a disorder?

92 Grads Staff, Faculty Members

Ninety-two UM alumni presently hold staff or faculty positions at their alma mater.

The campus alumni roles include names of Pres. Robert Pantzer, B.A. 1940 and L.L.B., 1947;

Andrew C. Cogswell, dean of students, B.A., 1927; Arnold W. Bolle, dean of the forestry school, B.S.E., 1937; Richard A. Solberg, associate dean of Arts and Sciences, B.A., 1954; Charles E. Hood, director of teacher placement, M.A., 1934; Emma B. Lomasson, assistant registrar, B.A., 1933 and M.A., 1939; Jack Swarthout, director of athletics and head football coach, B.A., 1942; Naseby Rhinehart, trainer and instructor of health and physical education, B.A., 1935 and Harley W. Lewis, track and cross-country coach, B.S., 1963 and M.S., 1964.

Other alumni are:
John P. Acher, assistant professor of law, L.L.B., 1959; Gerry C. Atwell, assistant unit leader and Research Associate, Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, M.S., 1959; Richard W. Behan, assistant professor of forestry, M.S.F., 1960; Lyle Berg, instructor in education, M.E., 1958; Mrs. Maxine Blackmer, instructor in art, M.A., 1960; Dorothy R. Bohn, instructor in foreign languages, M.A., 1964; Patricia P. Bragg, research associate in the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, assistant professor of business administration, B.A., 1963; Gordon H. Bryan, professor of pharmacy, B.S., 1940 and M.S., 1947; George L. Card, assistant professor of microbiology, B.S., 1961 and M.S., 1963; Linus J. Carleton, professor of education, M.Ed., 1940; Douglas C. Chaffey, assistant professor of political science, B.A., 1963; Robert

B. Chaney, Jr., assistant professor of speech pathology and audiology, B.A., 1938 and M.A., 1960;

Mrs. Valerie S. Cole, instructor in speech pathology and audiology, B.A., 1962 and M.A., 1966; Robert D. Cope, assistant basketball coach, B.A., 1951 and M.A., 1955; Gardner Cromwell, professor of law, B.A., 1949 and L.L.B., 1950; William F. Crowley, associate professor of law, L.L.B., 1950; George Dahlberg, professor of health and physical education, B.A., 1925; Roger DeBorg, visiting lecturer in drama, M.A., 1963; Frederick M. Demarini, instructor in English, M.A., 1967; Marshall W. Dennis, assistant professor of business administration, J.D., 1967; William D. Diehl, director of bureau of business and economic research, associate professor, B.S., 1959; Hugh F. Edwards, executive secretary of the alumni office, B.A., 1942 and M.E., 1946; Marguerite H. Ephron, professor of foreign languages, B.A., 1931 and M.A., 1932; James L. Faurot, associate professor, forestry, B.S., 1949; Rev. George Ferguson, instructor in religion, M.E., 1964; Harry W. Fritz, instructor in history, M.A., 1962; Frederick L. Gerlach, assistant professor in forestry, M.F., 1957; William K. Gibson, assistant professor in forestry, B.S.F., 1962 and M.F., 1962; Herbert W. Gottfried, instructor in English, M.A., 1966; Manfred L. Haiges, instructor in forestry, B.S., 1960; James F. Hall, assistant professor in education, Coordinator, Extension and Continuing Education, Ed.D., 1967; Kurt A. Hanson, instructor in foreign languages, B.A., 1966 and M.A., 1967; Fred A. Henningsen, associate professor of business administration, B.A., 1946 and M.A., 1948; Stephen S. Henry, instructor and operations manager, computer science, B.A., 1965 and M.A., 1967;

Harold H. Herbig, instructor in music, B.A., 1951; Jim E. Hinds, assistant professor in military science, B.A., 1960; Lawrence W. Hodges, assistant professor in education, M.Ed., 1959; Walter Hook, professor of art, B.A., 1942; Norman N. Johnson, assistant professor in education, M.E., 1958; Mark J. Jakobson, professor of physics, B.A., 1944 and M.A., 1947; Robert H. Jay, associate professor in education, M.E., 1950; Randolph H. Jeppesen, assistant professor of physics, B.A., 1958; Maxine C. Johnson, professor of English, B.A., 1946; Edward T. Lahey, instructor in English, M.A., 1967; Carl L. Larson, professor of microbiology, honorary doctor of science, 1954; George D. Lewis, associate professor of music, B.M., 1950 and M.M., 1952; Mrs. Vanetta Lewis, associate professor in home economics,

M.Ed., 1959; Lawrence L. Loendorf, instructor in sociology, anthropology and social welfare, B.A., 1964 and M.A., 1967; Merle E. Manis, assistant professor of mathematics, B.A., 1960 and M.A., 1961; Earl W. Martell, director of student activity facilities and business manager, athletics, B.A., 1939;

Ruby Martin, lecturer in foreign languages, B.A., 1934 and M.A., 1951; Miss Alvild J. Martinson, associate professor of business administration, M.Ed., 1959; Fred F. McGlynn, instructor in philosophy, B.A., 1963; Adeline S. Midgett, assistant catalog librarian, B.A., 1933; George L. Mitchell, assistant professor of business administration, L.L.B., 1962; Calvin L. Murphy, business manager and controller, B.A., 1949; Mrs. Rita M. Nelson, assistant acquisitions librarian and serials librarian, B.A., 1934; John H. Noble, Jr., instructor in business administration, B.S., 1966; Charles D. Parker, chairman and professor of speech, pathology and audiology, B.A., 1949; Captain Clifford W. Pedersen, assistant professor of aerospace studies, B.S., 1960; Johnson A. Peterson, associate professor of mathematics, assistant director of computer center, B.A., 1949 and M.A., 1951; Robert L. Peterson, visiting lecturer in economics, B.A., 1959; Frank A. Pettinato, associate professor of pharmacy, B.A., 1949 and M.S., 1954; Allen L. Pope, assistant professor of education, Ed.D., 1957; Harlan C. Riese, associate professor of education, Ed.D., 1960; Harland Seljak, assistant professor of education, M.E., 1950; Theodore H. Shoemaker, professor and acting chairman of foreign languages, B.A., 1936;

Lucile E. Speer, documents librarian, B.A., 1924; William G. Stoner, associate professor of education, B.A., 1948; K. Ross Toole, professor of history, B.A., 1947 and M.A., 1948; George W. Trickey, instructor in mathematics, B.A., 1962 and M.A., 1963; Richard N. Ushijima, assistant professor in microbiology, B.S., 1953 and M.S., 1957; Odin C. Vick, assistant professor, psychology, B.S.F., 1957; George F. Weisel, professor of zoology, B.A., 1940 and M.A., 1942; Elaine White, instructor and executive secretary of education, B.A., 1940 and M.A., 1941; Roy C. White, assistant professor of education, B.A., 1959, M.S., 1960 and Ed.D., 1967; Vincent Wilson, professor of health and physical education, B.A., 1943; Benjamin W. Wright, instructor in sociology, B.A., 1950 and M.A., 1959; Keith I. Yale, assistant professor of mathematics, B.A., 1960 and Leland M. Yates, associate professor of chemistry, B.A., 1938 and M.A., 1940.

GOOD READING AT RUDY'S

- ERIC HOFFER "The True Believer" "The Ordeal of Change"
- ALAN W. WATTS "The Book"
- 1968 Let's Go, Student Guide to Europe Printed By Harvard Studies Agencies Inc.

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Prizes for Art Given to Three Montana Men

Three Hays, Mont. artists have received a total of \$200 in prizes for art works which are on display in the Fine Arts Building.

The three winning artists are members of the Ka-Eyta Indian Cooperative, which has its studio in a converted Harlem auto garage. The studio includes facilities for painting, sculpting and casting metal art objects.

The award winners are Harold Martin, first prize, \$100, for an Indian bust made of bronze; Granville Hawley, second prize, \$50, for a wax sculpture of a horse and other animals entitled "Mutually Spooked" and Frank Cuts The Rope, third prize, \$50, for a drawing of fighting horses.

George Poindexter, manager of the Art Gallery, donated \$200 in prize money for the show. Mr. Poindexter, who studied at UM in 1918-19, was one of five UM alumni to receive the UM Distinguished Service Alumni Award in 1962.

Another \$200 in prize money was donated by the Montana Arts Council.

Judging the works were Rudy Autio, UM associate professor of art; Terry Melton, curator of the Trigg-Russell Gallery in Great Falls, and Charles W. Bolen, dean of fine arts.

The art works, including the winning items, will be displayed in the Fine Arts Building through mid-February. The display then will be transferred to the Cartwheel Art Gallery. The art items are for sale.

CONCERNING U

Students who received A grades in English composition 150 or 250 last year may apply for exemption from English composition 250 or 350. See Larry Barsness, instructor in English, in LA 213.

Perna Man Sakya, UM student from Nepal, will speak on "Timber Exportation of Nepal" at the International Forestry Seminar at 7 tonight in F201.

UM students who do not have ID cards properly validated will not be admitted to the UM-MSU basketball game Feb. 17. ID cards can be validated in Room 89 Main Hall if activity fees have been paid.

Freshmen may pick up applications for Bear Paws, sophomore men's service honorary, at the Lodge desk.

Freshman Camp counselor applications are available at the Lodge desk.

Applications are now being accepted for four associate editors for the Montana Kaimin. Applicants must be in journalism, have a 2.0 GPA and previous newspaper experience. Salary is \$30 a month. Applications should be submitted to Publications Board, Lodge Desk.

There will be no Traffic Board meeting this week.

The men's intramural ski meet has been rescheduled for Feb. 25 at Snow Bowl. Registration will be from 9-11:30 a.m. and races will begin at noon. Rosters must be turned in at room 116 in the Field House by 5 p.m. Wednesday.

Panel to Discuss Government Unity

Cooperation between the various levels of government in Montana will be the topic of a panel discussion sponsored by the law school Friday, Feb. 16. The merger of Butte and Silver Bow County governments which was attempted in 1963 will be included in the discussion.

Panel members will be Robert E. Sullivan, dean of the law school; William D. Diehl, director of the UM Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and R. Bourke McDonald, a Missoula real estate developer. A former resident of Butte, Mr. McDonald was an active member of the group which sought the Silver Bow County-Butte merger.

Dean Sullivan will discuss "Compacts in Their Essence and Broad Application." Mr. Diehl will lecture on "Agreements Between Urban Entities." Mr. McDonald will discuss the attempted Butte-Silver Bow consolidation.

The panel discussion is scheduled for 3:15 p.m. in the Music Recital Hall.

Raphael J. Moses, a lawyer from Colorado and visiting lecturer at the University of Colorado Law College, will speak on "Interstate Agreements-National Water Resources" at 8 p.m.

The program is the second in a series the law school is presenting under a \$2,000 grant from the Sperry & Hutchinson Co. Both sessions are open to the public without charge.

Journalism Dean Elected President Of Honor Society

Nathan B. Blumberg, dean of the School of Journalism, has been selected national president of Kappa Tau Alpha, journalism honorary scholarship society.

Mr. Blumberg will serve a two-year term beginning Jan. 1, 1969. He was selected by a mail vote of faculty advisers who are chapter members at 45 universities. Headquarters is at the University of Missouri, Columbia, where the society was established in 1910.

Mr. Blumberg is the author of "One-Party Press?" and numerous articles on journalism and contemporary affairs. He is chairman of the American Council on Education for Journalism and a member of the Teaching Standards Committee of the Association for Education in Journalism.

Arts Council Sessions Set For Weekend

The Montana Arts Council will meet on UM campus tomorrow and Saturday.

Allocation of remaining funds for the current fiscal year and new projects for the 1968-69 fiscal year will be discussed.

Council members will attend the Charter Day convocation Friday morning in observance of UM's 75th anniversary. Former UM President James A. McCain, now president of Kansas State University, will speak.

Members will attend Montana Repertory Theater productions in the University theater, Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" Friday and Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" Saturday. The company will present these plays and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" in repertory on its March tour of Montana, Idaho and Utah.

The semi-professional repertory theater was established last fall with the largest single grant made by the Montana Arts Council.

CALLING U

TODAY

Young Democrats, 8 p.m., LA140. Draft Counseling, 5 p.m., UCCF House.

Christian Science Organization, 6:30 p.m., M103.

Judo Club, 7 p.m., Field House wrestling room.

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U.S. General Accounting Office, Seattle, Wash., seniors in accounting.

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Capistrano, Capistrano Beach, Calif., Unified School District, teaching candidates for elementary education, Russian and German and special education and librarian.

TUESDAY

Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, seniors in all areas of Business Administration and all areas of arts and sciences.

Rio Linda, Calif., Elementary Union School District, elementary and special teaching candidates.

Forestry Clinic To Run Feb. 21-23

Gerald Stairs, an expert in forest genetics, will be one of the instructors at the Forestry Tree Improvement Workshop in the forestry school Feb. 21-23.

Mr. Stairs earned his B.S. in forestry at Washington State University, and his M.S. and Ph.D. in forestry from Yale University. He is currently a Syracuse University associate professor of forestry.

George M. Blake, associate professor of forestry, said Clint Carlson of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, also will assist in the three day workshop.

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MONTANA REVIEW

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana

The Montana Kaimin's Look at the Times

Thurs., Feb. 15, 1968
Vol. 70, No. 64

UM Has Colorful History of Presidents

By SUSAN LAWRENZ
Special to the Montana Kaimin

A sea captain and explorer, a lawyer and alumnus, an educator and former Navy lieutenant commander and a descendant of a president of Yale have all served as presidents of the University of Montana.

The history of the University includes 12 presidents. The terms were various lengths, with the longest being the term of Charles H. Clapp from 1921 to 1935. The shortest presidential period was from 1941 to 1943 when Ernest O. Melby served as administrator.

The office of the president has not been an easy position to hold. It has been the scene of controversies and bitter conflicts mixed with progress and success. Bitterness and hard feelings still prevail in some families of former presidents.

In 1895 the University was organized. The charter for the State University of Montana was granted by the legislature on Feb. 17, 1893. Control of the institution was placed in the hands of the State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education unanimously elected John Oscar Craig as the first president of the University. Described by his colleagues as a man of large scholarship and great breadth of views, Mr. Craig left the faculty at Purdue University in Indiana to accept the Montana position.

WIDELY KNOWN

Mr. Craig was well-known in Indiana for his long association with county institute work and was widely known among Indiana instructors. He received the degree of B.A. from Asbury University, the degree of M.A. from DePauw University and the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Wooster.

He was elected to the chair of History and Political Economy at Purdue and from this position he was called to Montana in 1895.

Mr. Craig arrived in Missoula early in the summer to begin plans for the first classes. An 1895 Missoula newspaper clipping says Craig "believed that the reputation of the University would spread beyond the boundaries of the state and that in a few years it would become one of the recognized great institutions of learning." He was pleased with the Missoula area and called it "an ideal university town in its location and surroundings."

With fifty students enrolled in the University, classes began Sept. 11, 1895 in the Willard School building. The use of the building was donated by the citizens of Missoula until buildings could be erected on University ground. Five of the students were college ranked students and the others were students of preparatory standing.

BRINGS COLLEAGUE

Mr. Craig brought with him a colleague from Indiana to help organize a school of engineering. F. C. Scheuch left his position in the chemistry department at Purdue to become a member of the first faculty in Missoula. He taught modern languages and was in charge of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

While president, Mr. Craig was also professor of history and literature.

In 1897 the legislature appropriated \$35,000 for the support of the school for the next two years. Senate Bill No. 1 was passed which provided for the issuance of bonds to be secured by the State University lands. This bill raised \$100,000 which was used to construct University and Science Halls. Both were completed in 1899 and the

University moved to its present site.

Mr. Craig believed education should develop symmetrically all the powers of the individual and insisted the moral element must not be neglected. In his first public address in Montana, Mr. Craig is quoted by a Missoula newspaper: "He maintained there was something wrong in any system of education that developed physical athletes and intellectual giants who at the same time are immoral villains."

CRAIG RESIGNS

In 1908, after 13 years as president, Mr. Craig, who was in poor health, submitted his resignation to the State Board of Education. The Board officially accepted his resignation on June 2, 1908.

Mr. Craig died in March two years later in California. Funeral services and memorial ceremonies were conducted in Missoula. J. M. Hamilton, then president of the college in Bozeman, remembered Mr. Craig for his two great characteristics: the spirit of optimism and cheerfulness with which he organized the University against heavy opposition and the foresight and power of organization he used to plan the details of the campus and program the course of study.

Mr. Craig's successor was Clyde A. Duniway.

During the administration of Mr. Duniway the number of faculty and staff increased to 30 persons. The law school was established under the direction of Judge Clyberg, a leading jurist of the time. Summer sessions were introduced and became a part of the State University program.

HARVARD GRAD

Mr. Duniway was a graduate of Cornell and Harvard Universities and came to Montana from Stanford University in California. He served as president until 1912. He was followed by Edwin Boone Craighead.

Mr. Craighead continued an active policy of expansion. He organized the departments of commerce and accounting, the journalism school and hired Arthur L. Stone as its first dean, the School of Pharmacy which in 1915 was moved to Missoula from Bozeman in exchange for the school of engineering and the domestic sciences and household and manual arts.

He enlarged the Schools of Law and Music. The School of Forestry was reorganized and its engineering features were expanded. He pushed extension work with the addition of correspondence courses and lectures. The Bureau of Public Information was also established. He attempted to organize a graduate department but he received opposition from the State Board of Education.

BICKERING CAUSED

Mr. Craighead believed there should be only two great Universities in Montana rather than the six small units. He wanted to uni-

This award winning article was prepared by Susan Lawrenz fall quarter of 1966. We present it again as part of the 75th Anniversary Review. For her efforts on this article Mrs. Lawrenz was awarded a scroll for placing in the top 20 entries in the national William Randolph Hearst Competition for interpretive and/or investigative reporting in January of 1967.

fy and consolidate the University system. His convictions caused bickering among the cities where colleges were established. Mr. Craighead sent University students around the state to help promote his beliefs. The State Board of Education dismissed Pres. Craighead in 1915 with three other faculty members. J. H. T. Ryman was head of the local executive board which opposed Mr. Craighead.

Mr. Craighead was well-liked by the students and faculty. About 1,200 townspeople and students met in mass protest following his dismissal.

Mr. Craighead strived to bring graduates of what he considered good eastern schools to the faculty. He hired graduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton to build up the staff.

Prof. F. C. Scheuch was appointed acting president in 1915 and served until 1917.

In 1917 Edward O. Sisson was appointed president. He was previously endorsed by former president Craighead.

The March 25, 1921, issue of the Kaimin tells of President Sisson making his quarterly address to the study body at a convocation. In the address he explained the immediate plans of the University for building and the delay that was involved in state action. He said the immediate plans called for the construction of a library followed by the construction of a new heating plant and a dormitory.

He said the delay came from the fact that the State Board of Education must first authorize the construction of new buildings and then the State Board of Examiners must authorize the funds for the approved construction.

President Sisson resigned in 1921 saying he "wanted to finish the book on American Education which he had started."

'RARE GRASP'

He described his successor, Charles H. Clapp, as "a man of great powers and the highest training. He is a distinguished geologist; in addition he has a rare grasp of the larger thought of the day. He possess not only technical scientific mastery, but also a broad philosophical outlook."

President Clapp was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. He taught at a number of institutions and was dean at the University of Arizona. Before coming

to the University he was professor —then president—of the Montana School of Mines in Butte. He accepted the University presidency in 1921. Mr. Clapp's great grandfather was the president of Yale.

President Clapp's administration initiated a vigorous building program. He was the only president of the Montana University units who had the foresight to use bond issue funds for the construction of dormitories. During this time the men's gymnasium, the library, the heating plant and North and South Halls were built.

The president faced difficulty with the legislature because of the use of the bond money for dorms. A 1929 act of legislature said no future money from bond issues could be used for dorm construction. However, before this act, construction was begun on Corbin and it was financed by bond issue funds.

Andrew Cogswell, present dean of students, recalls the days when Charles Clapp was president and remembers the field trips they used to take. He describes Pres. Clapp as a "cagey old fellow."

Pres. Clapp died in 1935 while still in office. He left his wife Mary B. Clapp and a large family. Mrs. Clapp died early last year after she had completed a history of the University. The history remains in the Clapp family.

The question immediately arose as to who should succeed Pres. Clapp. A young professor of biology who had captured the imagination of the public, George Finlay Simmons, was recommended. Against serious objections of the faculty, Mr. Simmons was named president.

Mr. Simmons had a colorful background. He was described as an amateur ornithologist, newspaperman, policeman, soldier, student, naturalist, sea captain, lecturer, writer and educator. In reality he was all of these.

STARTS BOOK

After one year at Rice Institute he became a police reporter on the Houston Chronicle. In 1914 he began work on a book, "Birds of the Austin Region." He entered the University of Texas in 1918 and in 1921 earned a B.A. in zoology. In 1922 he received his M.A. in zoology, using his book to meet requirements, botany and English. He then became an instructor in zoology at Texas.

Mr. Simmons was asked by the organizing committee of the Museum of Natural History in Cleveland to head a scientific expedition into the South Atlantic. He captained the windjammer Blossom and the expedition lasted more than a year. The journey began in New London, Conn., then went to the coast of Africa on to Brazil and south to the Roaring Forties in South Trinidad, then north to St. Helena in the Caribbean and northwest to Georgia. Following a severe storm at sea, the windjammer was adrift in the Sargasso Sea.

In 1931, Mr. Simmons continued his studies at the University of Chicago and received the doctor of philosophy degree with "distinction" in 1934. He then came to the University as a professor of biolo-

gy and was elevated to the presidency Dec. 9, 1935.

The Simmons administration was filled with controversy. He was a fine speaker but lacked diplomacy. Controversy first arose over his pushing the retirement of Dean Arthur Stone in the journalism school. He wanted to let Dean Stone retain his title but take a cut in salary and remain on a consulting basis. This brought strong objections from the state and from the Board.

Also at this time a shelf of recommended reading was started in the library for the students. The book, "Passion Spins a Plot," was placed on the shelf. Violent objections from the faculty followed. President Simmons ordered the book removed from the shelf and a revolt began.

A short time later the Board of Education fired five faculty members including two from the history department and the chairman of the English department.

The faculty members were reinstated but Simmons was fired in 1941.

CONSTANT CRITICISM

During this time, Mr. Cogswell was chairman of the Public exercises committee. He says there was constant criticism over the speakers being "anti or pro Simmons."

Mr. Simmons returned to the University of Chicago and both he and his wife died within three years after leaving Montana.

President Simmons' successor was Ernest Oscar Melby.

Mr. Melby accepted the presidency, according to the Kalispell Times, "on a note of gravity endangered by the war with Japan." He said he would continue building the "moral defenses" of the University.

Mr. Melby came to Montana from Northwestern where he was dean of the education school. Mr. Cogswell describes him as the "great pacifier" following President Simmons.

Pres. Melby spent most of his time traveling in the state. After two years as president of the University he was named Chancellor of the University System. Later he went to New York University as Dean of the School of Education. Mr. Melby is now retired.

James A. McCain was 38 years old when he came to Montana to accept the presidency in 1944. He came directly from the Navy where he served as a lieutenant commander.

Mr. McCain received his B.A. degree from Wofford College and M.A. from Duke in 1921. Before entering the Navy, Mr. McCain was on the faculty at Fort Collins, Colo.

The Lewistown Daily News described the new president as "dark-haired, medium-sized and extremely personable."

In 1948 the legislature passed a \$5,000,000 bond issue for new buildings at the six units of the Greater University System. President McCain and the other University presidents in Montana began questioning how the money should be divided among the schools.

A formula was agreed on but was broken by Havre. Politics intervened and the funds which were not ample in the beginning, were divided. The president of Havre was fired and Mr. McCain and Roland Renne, then president of Bozeman, were left juggling the funds.

Officials from Kansas State College appeared on campus during this time to interview Mr. McCain for the presidency. Mr. McCain left Montana in 1950 and succeeded Milton Eisenhower as president of

(Continued on Page 12)

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Campus Grows From 3 to 50 Buildings

By LANA BRINKMAN

Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

From an original campus plan for three buildings, Psychology, University Hall and Geology, the University of Montana grew over the years to encompass more than 50 buildings. On the original 1893 plan, these first three buildings were labeled respectively, Ladies Hall, Main Building, and Science Hall.

Before the buildings were constructed, University classes were taught in the Willard grade school, located at 901 S. 6 W. in Missoula. Indians were pitching tents on the barren prairie where University buildings now stand.

In 1895 the University of Montana owned 40 acres at the foot of Mt. Sentinel. The land was donated by Francis G. Higgins and Edward L. Bonner. The 1893 legislature set aside \$15,000 to establish the university.

In a few years University classes were in session on the 40 acre campus. A two-plank boardwalk and bicycle path led the way to the city of Missoula a mile from campus. The oval had not become, as it later did, a speedway for automobiles. The 300 shade trees now growing among the buildings were nonexistent. They were planted in 1896. There was a wood fence around campus that kept out the cows and later, the cars. In 1901 the fence was replaced by an iron

fence, with gates that were locked at 9 p.m. It was not until 1919 that the gates at the entrance to the oval were open at night.

Much has been added since those early days to form the present day picture of the UM campus. From the 40 acres, the campus has spread over 116 acres on the east side of Missoula. The University owns an additional 624 acres on Mt. Sentinel. A few blocks south of the main campus is a 154-acre site with 394 married students housing units and a nine-hole golf course.

The University also owns 295 acres approximately six miles southwest of the main campus at Fort Missoula. There are two major UM facilities located outside Missoula. They are the 20,850 acres in Lubrecht Experimental Forest, 35 miles northeast of Missoula, and the 167 acres bordering Flathead Lake including the Biological Station at Yellow Bay.

From 1893 to the present 65,000 persons have attended the University. In 1895 there were 50 registrants, 45 were college preparatory students. At this time there were only five accredited high schools in the state.

Four degrees were offered in the beginning years of the University. They were classical, philosophical, general science and applied science. The modern UM student may choose from more than 50 majors.

The University of Montana has grown in many ways in the past 75 years. In this article Lana Brinkman points out some of the areas of growth and explains how much land the University owns for further expansion of buildings and other facilities.

Among the five University of Montana faculty members in 1895 was a woman, Cynthia Reiley. The men were W. M. Aber, S. A. Merritt, Pres. Oscar J. Craig and F. C. Scheuch. They combined talents to teach history, literature, philosophy, science, mathematics, Latin and Greek, modern languages, mechanical engineering, assaying and preparatory courses.

More than 100 organizations have formed on the University campus since 1895. Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) was first organized in 1906. Its governing body, Central Board, controls such projects as freshman camp, traditions, program council and publications. Associated Women Students dates back to 1914. AWS, a self-governing body controlled by the women students, was known then as Women's League.

The most familiar of the communications media at UM is the

voice of ASUM, the Montana Kaimin. It first appeared as a monthly newspaper on Jan. 1, 1898. An early campus radio station, KUOM, was discontinued in 1929 due to lack of funds. Two years ago, another campus station was licensed, KUFM.

A great range of services are provided for the students of the University. The first Student Union Building, now the Fine Arts

Building, was constructed in 1934. The Lodge replaced it in 1955 with expanded facilities for student meetings, and a student store.

A new student union building will be completed in October. Called the University Center.

Campus customs and traditions have changed along with the times. Students 75 years ago did not have cars to drive. Much of their spare time activity was centered about the campus. Out of all this grew Singing on the Steps and Abner Day, a salute to the campus beautifying propensities of "Daddy" William Aber. This event was discontinued several years ago.

Seventy-five years, 65,000 students and some 40 buildings from its conception, the University of Montana celebrates a Diamond Jubilee this month that will be remembered as another milestone in UM history.

History of UM Since 1919 Recorded In Minutes of Central Board Meetings

BY ROBY CLARK

Special to the Montana Kaimin

Much of the history of UM is recorded in the minutes of Central Board meetings.

The oldest records of student government date back to Feb. 10, 1919. The minutes are intact up to Oct. 25, 1921, but then skip to April of 1933. There is a similar skip between 1955 and 1959. No one seems to know what became of these records.

The charm of the small UM in 1919 is reflected in the earliest records. The student body was small enough for central board members to vote individually on whom to award M sweaters, instead of accepting a coach's recommendation.

The football coach was paid \$20 per month in 1919. The Sentinel was begun that year and cost \$1.50 a copy in 1920.

School problems were not as big or complex as they are today. In 1920, CB urged students to stop congregating on the library steps because it obstructed the flow of

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Anniversaries are always interesting and fun and usually denote a sense of accomplishment such as staying in an existent state growing older, marking special events important in one's life.

Being born a native Missoulian I have been privileged to observe the growth of U of M for more than 55 years and I say CONGRATULATIONS.

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traffic in and out of the library.

Critics of the "younger generation" might be interested to note a passage from a CB meeting in 1920. The president of ASUM "urged the students to stop 'shooting craps' on the campus and reported that" the student council and faculty will take measures to stop this sport if the students do not."

An interesting note is the mention of "a talking movie" brought to the Wilma Theater "in place of an outside lecturer or other entertainment." Students were admitted free when they presented their activity tickets.

Many traditions arose through the years. October of 1951 apparently marks the beginning of the bi-annual "train to Bozeman" when the ASUM President an-

nounced that round trip tickets could be purchased for \$6.21 each and a separate train would be guaranteed if 200 tickets were sold.

Over the years there have been a considerable number of big name bands and personalities that have visited the UM campus. The CB minutes note two of the biggest as Louis Armstrong in 1962 and Henry Mancini in 1963.

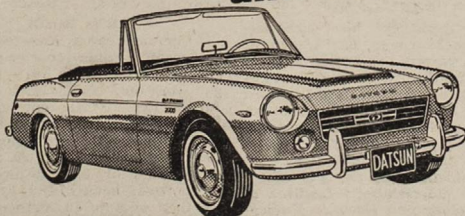
There are many other interesting bits of information to be found in the records:

- CB approved the purchase of the health center's first X-ray fluoroscopic machine in 1937.

- Traditions board purchased a bear cub to use as the Grizzly mascot in 1946.

- The University baseball team was organized in 1934.

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Holiday Village—In the Mall

Montana Kaimin Has Served UM Since 1898

BY MARILYN PELO
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

In the past 70 years, Montana Kaimin editorials have advanced from a "please don't walk on the grass" editorial written in 1909 to a "let fornication lie and let cousins lay" editorial written in 1965.

The Montana Kaimin emerged on the UM campus March 13, 1898, as a monthly literary magazine. The editorial section was often two or three pages in the twenty or thirty-page edition. Often as many as 13 short but flowery editorials were published in a single edition.

The early editorials were always about campus issues. Issues pertaining to the state, to the nation, or even to Missoula were not discussed. Subjects ranged from sympathy editorials for a faculty member whose relative had died to a congratulatory editorial to the faculty for getting a salary increase.

The literary magazine version of the Montana Kaimin encouraged students to pass examinations, to refrain from swearing, to tip their hats to ladies, and to write home often because their parents missed them.

The Montana Kaimin welcomed Greek organizations to the campus and encouraged the Greeks to participate as houses in campus organizations and functions. It encouraged freshmen to go through rush and congratulated the houses on their many successful projects.

Occasionally the Montana Kaimin devoted an entire issue to one subject or theme such as homecoming, athletics, or Christmas. On these occasions the editorials were pertaining to the theme of the issue.

The early paper had an editorial column called "The Soph" which revealed editorial comment in an alleged conversation between a freshman and a sophomore. This conversation form of comment has existed in the Kaimin under several different titles throughout Kaimin history.

During the past 70 years, according to Marilyn Pelo, the Montana Kaimin editorial policy has "advanced" from a policy dealing with strictly local and non-controversial issues to a daily newspaper concerned with state, national and international as well as controversial local issues.

In 1910 the paper became a weekly campus newspaper with an average of three or four editorials an issue. The subjects of the editorials changed very little when the format changed. In 1915 the Montana Kaimin was still encouraging students to write home to mother and to attend classes.

The paper promoted school spirit from the time it became a weekly. The editorials column encouraged the athletic team before a game and related the editor's sympathy after a defeat. It encouraged the debate team before every meet and sought to arouse student participation in all campus events. Rivalry with Bozeman has traditionally been promoted in the editorial columns.

The pre-World War I paper nearly always supported the status quo; change was seldom advocated. The establishment of the

associated students as the form of student government was the single major change suggested by the Montana Kaimin before World War I.

The conservative column made its first comment on a national issue when it spoke out for neutrality in 1918. It then returned to campus affairs until the early depression years.

The editorials of the 1920s were marked by the campus struggle for women's rights which the Montana Kaimin supported. The editors however did not approve of women sitting on the athletic board, which decided the athletic budget, for women did not compete.

The editors also fought for the student self government UM students have today as opposed to a faculty-controlled student government. In the 1920s the gap between the students and the faculty

began to widen and the Montana Kaimin began the campaign for students' rights and academic freedom.

The Montana Kaimin editorials of the 1930s began speaking out on national issues. Most comments were supporting the depression programs. Later that decade the paper commented on Hitler's rising power. The paper urged the students to work hard in their studies so they could help make America strong enough to work off the threat of World War II.

In late 1939 the Montana Kaimin became a daily newspaper. The editorials urged neutrality but af-

ter the United States entered World War II they supported the war effort. During the war the paper returned to weekly publication but after the war, the daily format resumed.

In the 1950s Montana Kaimin editors became more bold and more frank in their opinions. They commented on campus, local, state, and national issues and persons. The paper took student polls and published the consensus of the voting student population.

The Kaimin has continued in this vein of the 1950s until today. The Kaimin of the mid-1960s has spoken out against the Vietnam war, against University policies and has spoken strongly for and against candidates for offices on all government levels. It has called the "Readers Digest" a "dyseptic mess" and the 89th Congress a "mess." Subjects thought to be tabu in 1898 such as marijuana and sex are freely discussed today on the Montana Kaimin editorial pages.

Humors Father

Tad Lincoln once persuaded his father to attend a popular extravaganza featuring a chorus of soldiers. While President Lincoln watched, his son left the presidential box, changed into uniform and marched on stage to join the chorus. The President laughed.

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Controversy Prominent Under Some Regimes

(Continued from Page 9)

the Kansas institution. He remains in Kansas today.

The University honored Mr. McCain two years ago during Homecoming.

ALUMNUS RETURNS

During Homecoming activities in 1950, an alumnus and 1930 graduate of the law school returned to his alma mater. He was offered the position of president. The faculty was unanimously in favor of this man. After conferring with faculty members and other influential persons, he accepted the position and stayed in Missoula.

The alumnus was Carl McFarland — seventh president of the University. His administration lasted slightly more than seven years.

Mr. Cogswell terms the McFarland administration a "great administration."

It was a period of extensive building and expansion — of campus beautification and the beginning of many campus traditions.

It was a period of progress and at the same time it ended on a harsh note of controversy.

Carl McFarland was a brilliant lawyer and amassed a sizeable fortune during his practice. A large amount of this money was spent in the interest of the University during his administration.

FAITHFUL ALUMNUS

Mr. McFarland is one of the most faithful alumni according to Dean Cogswell. He started an endowment fund (now the U of M Foundation) and the royalties he received from his book on federal justice went into the fund. He sometimes put in his own money to help finish campus projects.

Carl McFarland was an outstanding student and an honor student while attending the University. He received his B.A. in history and political science in 1928 and his M.A. degree in 1929. The following year he received the LL.B. professional law degree.

While a student at the University he served as secretary to Pres. Clapp. Twenty years later he was sitting in the same office.

After graduation he left Montana and received the degree of doctor of juridical science from Harvard in 1932. He was appointed assistant Atty. Gen. of the U.S. in charge of a division of the Department of Justice. He later began a private law practice in Washington, D.C.

Mr. McFarland was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1949 from the University. He

was commencement speaker the same year.

Early in the McFarland administration the funds from the 1948 bond issue were released. Of the \$5,000,000 that was appropriated, the University received \$1,700,000. Mr. McFarland turned from barrister to builder and started an extensive building program.

He initiated the construction of five buildings for a total of \$3,400,000 with only one half of the funds coming from the taxpayers' pockets.

FUNDS FROM BONDS

The Liberal Arts and Music buildings were financed by \$400,000 of the bond issue. The remaining \$300,000 was applied on the construction of the \$500,000 Women's Center. The additional \$200,000 Pres. McFarland borrowed from the University trust fund. He borrowed \$750,000 from the federal government to build Craig, Duniway and North Corbin Halls.

He saved expenses by building extensions or connecting units to the existing buildings and counted on the income from the dormitory system to pay for the loan.

During the construction program, Pres. McFarland asked Dean Cogswell what a field house was and why the University didn't have one. Construction began during his administration with funds he hoped to get back in revenue.

Pres. McFarland said about himself, "People don't disagree with the things I do, it's just how I do them."

He believed the campus should have traditions which would impress the students, traditions the students would love and leave a lasting impression after they left the University.

With this in mind he planted the flower garden in front of the oval. At the same time he placed various flower boxes around campus for beautification and a special touch.

Mr. McFarland's fondest dream for the University was a carillon. He didn't want a mechanical carillon.

The president started accepting memorials for bells to be placed in the tower of Main Hall. He discovered the tower contained a separate unit to house a carillon.

BELLS ORDERED

It didn't take long for the contributions to come in and the bells were ordered. They were cast in Holland specifically for the University.

Mr. McFarland loved organs. Mr. Cogswell refers to him as the

"organ man." He initiated the installation of the memorial organ in the Music Auditorium and also donated an organ to a Missoula Catholic parish.

Somewhat contradictory to his love of tradition, Pres. McFarland eliminated the road around the oval which began in front of the Lodge and continued one-way to the front of Main Hall.

The wrath of the alumni was upon him as they could no longer drive around and look at Main Hall.

At the same time he closed Maurice Avenue which ran in front of Craig Hall. This brought objections from city hall and the city council as well as the citizens.

Grass was planted in place of both roads. It was all part of his beautification program.

FUNCTIONS EXAMINED

The next controversy on campus was the drinking problem. After he attended and heard about social functions on campus, Pres. McFarland decided to "crack down."

He presented the drinking problem on campus to the Missoula Rotary Club. He was accused of "airing the dirty linen of the campus before the public." However, he remained firm in his views and with the help of a student-faculty committee, a draft of rules and proposals was issued. Many of the restrictions exist today.

During a controversy with the Board of Regents over faculty salaries and the hiring of additional faculty and staff, Mr. McFarland submitted his resignation. It was accepted.

Carl McFarland left Montana and now resides in Charlottesville, Virginia, and serves as legal advisor to Washington, D.C. and teaches law on a part-time basis at the University of Virginia.

Harry K. Newburn was unanimously appointed tenth president of the University by the State Board of Education Tuesday, March 10, 1959. He was president of the Educational Television and

Radio Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan at the time of his appointment.

Mr. Newburn served as president of the University of Oregon before going to Ann Arbor.

The Montana Kaimin quotes Mr. Newburn on his acceptance, "It is my intent to work wholeheartedly with my colleagues and the many others interested in the University to improve in every possible manner its service to the state and the region."

PLAN PROPOSED

Pres. Newburn proposed a master plan which would pull all the units of the University System together and eliminate duplication. He believed strongly in such a plan.

Dean Cogswell said, "Pres. Newburn did not have a receptive attitude toward sports." Although a de-emphasis program was started by the president and an emphasis placed on the academic program,

the number of athletic scholarships increased.

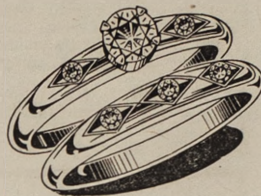
Mr. Newburn started plans for a new student union but it was rejected by a student vote.

Harry K. Newburn resigned in 1963 and was replaced by Robert Johns.

The most significant accomplishment of Mr. Johns was his extensive study of campus planning. This included the high-rise dorms and a new student union. He ignored the fact that the students had previously rejected a new student union and construction has begun on the new building.

Mr. Johns was considered a very effective president by many and at the same time had strong opposition from the faculty. Mr. Johns resigned in August 1966 and accepted the presidency of Sacramento State College.

Robert T. Pantzer was appointed UM president in 1967.



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OUR CONGRATULATIONS FOR 75 YEARS OF PROGRESS AND BEST WISHES FOR THE FUTURE!

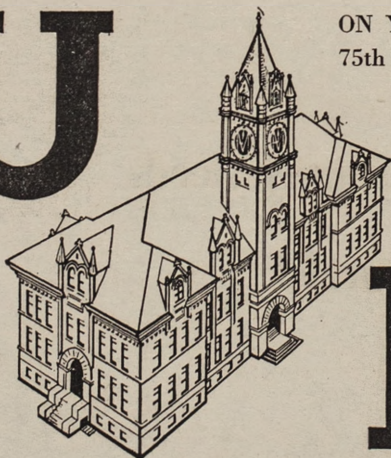
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Dormitory Rules Reflect Progressive Change

By **KEN ROBERTSON**
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

The primary purpose of present dormitory regulations is to keep the dorms quiet for sleep and study, according to Andrew C. Cogswell, UM dean of students.

"The dormitories are there for the use of the kids, who, as students, must obviously sleep and study," Mr. Cogswell said. "The resident advisor is there to see that he has this right."

This interpretation of the existing system of residence hall rules is the result of the 66 years experience the University has had operating dormitories, since the construction of the first dorm in 1903.

CRAIG FIRST DORM

The University's first dorm, now the Math-Physics building, was named Craig Hall, after the first UM administrator.

When the hall was opened Feb. 21, 1903, room and board cost the women residents \$15 per month. Rules and standards of conduct for UM coeds (all of whom resided in the dorm) were laid down by the Women's Advisory Committee, which consisted of the dean of women, a few women staff and faculty members, and upperclass women.

According to the Sept. 17, 1914 Montana Kaimin, University women could have no pictures of men, other than their fathers, in their rooms, could wear no more than one article of jewelry at a time, could not use cosmetics.

Computers Aid Administrators In Serving Growing University

By **ANN SPRAGUE**
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

UM purchased its first unit record equipment in 1957, as a result of growing student enrollment and administrative business.

This machine, not sophisticated enough to be classed as a computer, served as an instantaneous source of records in processing the business office accounting and student records.

In the following years, newer and faster parts were placed on the equipment, until the expanding needs of the University required a large computer.

In December 1964, the first computer was installed to process records for approximately 5,100 students. The new computer, an IBM 1440, had 8,000 positions of memory.

CENTER ESTABLISHED

Meanwhile, a computer center was established in 1963 for educational use by students and faculty.

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CAPTIVE WOMEN

Freshman women could not be off campus unless accompanied by upperclass women. Also, freshman women were not allowed to speak at the residence hall dining tables unless addressed by an upperclass woman.

All women students were allowed only one date per week, and no dates were allowed on week nights. A UM coed could not go out with the same man two week-ends in a row, since the function of the college was not "to promote marriage."

The first university-sanctioned men's residence hall was Simpkins, which operated much like present cooperatives such as the Synadelphic House. Simpkins Hall was set up as a self-governing dorm in 1919, under the auspices of University President E. O. Sisson.

RULES ESTABLISHED

Simpkins hall established its own rules and conduct codes, and violators could be expelled from the hall and from the school if their infractions were serious enough.

Present regulations in the men's dorms are similar to this original code. The regulations discouraged student drinking and other forms of "carousing," since the main purpose of the university was thought to be formal education.

By 1921, restrictions on UM coeds were loosening, and the Women's Self-government Committee extended dormitory hours. Hours on week nights were set at 10:30,

and the girls were permitted to stay out until 12:15 on Fridays and Saturdays, and on the nights of school-sponsored functions. Residence hall proctors gave permission for later hours under special circumstances.

SOCIAL DIRECTOR

Craig Hall was under the directorship of Lucille Chase that year. As social director, her duties were to supervise "all matters pertaining to the comfort and social welfare of the girls," according to the 1921 Kaimin.

When Brantly and Elrod Halls were built in 1923, a more organized and formal set of regulations was drawn up to deal with large residence halls.

The proctor system was used in the two halls, and the rules and enforcement of them was primarily up to the hall's head proctor. This was the forerunner of the present system which utilizes head residents and resident advisors.

DORM BOSS

J. Earl "Burly" Miller, UM dean of men from the early 1930s until 1947, said there was only slight evidence on the formal regulations of the time. The dorm manager was the boss, and those who didn't follow his rules didn't belong in the dorms or in the University, Mr. Miller said.

Rules in the girls dormitories were still strict, but in 1932 mid-week dates were allowed. When women's grades fell during the 1932-33 school year, the ruling was reinstated, and there were no mid-

week dates allowed until after the second world war.

During the 1940s and 1950s there was little overall change in the housing regulations. Hours for women were 10 p.m. during the week, and 12 p.m. on weekends. There have never been men's hours in UM residence halls.

REGULATIONS CHANGE

In the last three years, women's regulations have changed considerably. During the 1965-66 school year, women students over 21 were allowed to live off cam-

pus, and women's hours were changed to midnight on week-nights, and 2 a.m. on weekends.

This year no-hours dorms have been set up for women residents who are seniors or over the age of 21. Junior women may live in the no hours halls with parental permission.

Residents of these halls are still required to sign out, and must sign in by 7 p.m. of the following day. Weekend absences for women living in "no hours" dorms are not restricted.

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Early Montanans Planned Education System

By MIKE WOOD
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Education always has been important in the Montanans plans.

Years before Montana became a state, plans for a university were taking form.

One of the first steps toward a university was taken 17 years after the Montana territory was created and eight years before it became a state. On Feb. 18, 1881, Congress granted 72 sections of land for university purposes. The land grant, which was located mainly in the Bitterroot and Flathead districts, was confirmed a year later.

In 1889, the year Montana was given statehood, an additional Congressional grant of 100,000 acres was made for a school of mines, and another 100,000 for county high schools. A third grant provided 140,000 acres for an agricultural college.

Funds to build these institutions came from timber and land sales. Money from rentals on unsold land was put into the permanent fund. Legislative appropriations and fees were other sources of revenue.

When Montana became a state it was taken for granted a university would be established. The state constitution, adopted Oct. 1, 1889, provided for establishment of a state school under control of a state board of education. It was

While researching his project for the Anniversary edition of the Montana Kaimin, Mike Wood discovered that early Montanans were farsighted persons who desired to establish institutions of higher learning. The University owes its present success to the efforts and planning of these pioneers.

to be coeducational with no tuition. No qualifications or entrance tests were to be required of students or faculty.

Where the school was to be located was the next question. In the legislative assembly in 1891, the Missoula delegation succeeded in getting a bill through the lower house, locating the university at Missoula. On the last day of the session this bill was defeated by two votes in the senate. The question remained unresolved until the location of the state capital was decided in 1892. Missoula stayed out of that fight, say reports, because it wanted the university and nothing else.

The university question did not come to a head until the legislative assembly in 1893. It was decided that four branches of the university should be established. Cities wanting units and individuals sup-

porting and opposing consolidation took an active part in the campaign.

Senator Paris Gibson of Great Falls was the chief advocate of a consolidated university to be located by a committee of nine university presidents. The consolidation plan was defeated when the cities interested combined and guaranteed each other parts of the system.

Early in January, 1893, the week before the assembly was to convene, a group of Missoulians organized a lobby in Missoula. J. M. Hamilton, who later became a member of the Montana State College staff, was president of the lobby club. He spent three weeks campaigning in the capital. Other members were L. Woodward, E. Hershey, J. M. Keith, H. C. Stiff, J. Evans, F. Higgins, E. Winstanley, and F. Stoddard.

Governor E. E. Richards in his message on Jan. 5, 1893 advised the location of all state institutions but expressed no opinion on the possibility of grouping all educational institutions in one place. Gibson, Stoddard and Elmer Matts, a young lawyer and senator from Missoula, were named to the senate committee on education on Jan. 6. Bills for the creation of the units were introduced in the senate on Jan. 9. The House committee on education had no member from Missoula.

On Jan. 9, Matts introduced a bill to establish a state university within three miles of the city of Missoula and place the control of the institution in the hands of the state board of education. The board was to elect the president and all other officers and fix their salaries. The university was to be coeducational, and to consist, at first, of preparatory and science and fine art departments.

Tuition was to be free to all students who had resided in the state for one year, except in the medical and law department.

On Jan. 14, Gibson introduced a bill to establish a combined university to be determined by a commission of university presidents. This did no harm, because on Jan. 31 Matt's bill passed the senate by a vote of 13 to 3. On Feb.

2 the bill was introduced to the house and passed Feb. 10. The University bill was signed by Governor Richards on Feb. 17, 1893.

The state board of education visited Missoula on May 22, 1893 and selected a site of 40 acres for the new school. The land was donated by the South Missoula land company and the C. P. Higgins estate.

The formal opening of Montana State University was held on Sept. 11, 1895 in an old school building on Missoula's south side. There were 135 students and seven faculty members. Candidates for admission in the preparatory department had to be at least 14 years old. Students entering for college courses had to be at least 16.

Much of the money for the start of the school came from the rental of 46,070 acres of state land. In 1897 the legislature made an appropriation of \$16,000 for the maintenance of the University for the year 1897-98 and \$19,000 for 1898-99. Senator Shead of Missoula county introduced a bill to provide for the erection, completion and equipping of the buildings for the State University.

Graduates Represent UM Around World

By ART LINDSTROM
Special To The Montana Kaimin

The measure of a university's success is the accomplishments of its graduates, not how long it has kept its doors open.

UM is indirectly responsible for construction of the atomic bomb. Harold Urey, who graduated from the University in 1917 with a bachelor of science degree in chemistry, discovered "heavy water" which lead to the construction of the atomic bomb.

For his discovery, he won the Nobel prize in chemistry in 1934. He also discovered the hydrogen atom and did research for the production of U235, used in the atomic bomb.

Also in the science field, Oliver Roholt Jr., '39, is a member of the board of directors and senior research biochemist for the Roswell Park Memorial Institute for Cancer Research in Buffalo, N.Y.

Albert Spaulding, '35, became an anthropologist and served as program director in charge of the areas of anthropology, history and philosophy of science for the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. He now is the dean of the College of Letters and Science at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Many graduates have gone into the medical profession. One of them is Dr. Jessie Bierman, 121, an authority on child care.

Some UM graduates made careers in the armed services. Maj. Gen. John H. Hay Jr., '40, served as a forester on Oregon's Crater Lake until 1942 when he joined the Army. He served in World War II and is now commander of the 1st Infantry Division at Lai Khe, Vietnam.

Prominent businessmen throughout the state and nation were graduated from the UM School of Business.

J. E. Corette, '29, is chairman of the board and chief executive officer with the Montana Power Company.

William M. Allen, '22, L.L.D., 1954, is president and director of the Boenig Co., Seattle and direc-

tor of the Standard Oil Co. of California as well as the Pacific National Bank of Seattle.

Joseph McDowell is president of the Servomation Corp. Larry F. Ellefson, '58, is with the General Electric program management office at the Kennedy Space Center.

Graduates of the journalism school have taken positions throughout the world.

Five UM graduates who became federal judges are Justin Miller, LL.B., 1913; W. J. Jameson, LL.B., 1922, LL.D., 1952; George Boldt, LL.B., 1926; Russell Smith, LL.B., 1931, and W. D. Murray, LL.B., 1936, LL.D., 1961.

UM boasts some well-known novelists, including A. B. Guthrie Jr., '23, and Dorothy Johnson, '28. Mr. Guthrie wrote "The Big Sky," "The Way West" and "These Thousand Hills." He won a Pulitzer

Prize in 1950 for distinguished fiction.

Dorothy Johnson is author of "The Hanging Tree."

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Stable Traditions Contribute to History

By MARK THOMPSON
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Traditions at UM have their sources far back in the history of the university. Some are exactly the same as they were half a century ago, some have changed over the years, and some are no longer observed.

Singing on the Steps is a tradition that has not changed since it began in 1904. True to form after 64 years, students gather on the steps of Main Hall at 7:30 in the evening for speeches and tapping for honoraries. When the bell in Main Hall rings at 8:00 p.m., the crowd sings "College Chums" and silently disperses.

The lumberjacks and the bar- risters have been fighting for Ber- tha for about 40 years. The For- ester's Ball, the scene of the strug- gle for the Alaskan moose head, was first held in 1916. Arnold Bolle, Dean of the Forestry School, said the ball was originally given for forestry majors only, but with- in one or two years, it became a campus-wide affair. The greenery and program of the ball has changed very little since it began, Mr. Bolle said.

Ringling a bell after an athletic victory has been a tradition at UM since 1898. The UM victory bell which today is mounted on a cart, was once the Main Hall tow-

er bell. The 1923 Sentinel wrote that the bell "must be rung for an hour by the freshmen to inform the city of a victory." In 1954, when a carillon was installed in the tower, the bell was mounted on a cart so that "ringing the bell" could continue.

The first lantern parade was held in 1922. According to tradi- tion, one evening during gradua- tion week, senior girls form an "M" on the oval, and the other co-eds march around them carrying Ja- panese lanterns. Outstanding seniors are given awards and AWS officials are initiated.

Another long-standing campus tradition is the Senior Bench. Do- nated to the campus by the class of 1910, the high-backed bench may be used only by seniors. Back- less campus benches are tradition- ally reserved for all other students.

Snow weekend is probably the most recent tradition of the Uni- versity. In 1955, a winter week- end was set aside to "bring UM living groups together in creative winter activities" according to Sue Searles, Snow Weekend committee member of AWS. She said original- ly, a Snow Weekend King and Queen were chosen. Until this year, she said, a queen had never been chosen. Nancy Haire, Snow Week- end queen for 1968, was chosen in conjunction with Missoula's Snow Festival. Included in the snow weekend activities is a snow sculp-

ture competition, won this year by Kappa Kappa Gamma and Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Freshmen have been herded up Mount Sentinel since 1912 to whitewash the giant stone "M." Painting the "M," supervised by the Bear Paws and the Spurs, was rigorously enforced by the upper- classmen earlier in the University's history.

One discontinued UM tradition is Aber Day, established in honor of William Aber who died in Septem- ber, 1919. The professor of Latin and Greek transplanted a grove of fir trees from the mountains to the campus. After his death, the students dedicated one spring day each year as Aber Day, and ac- cording to the 1920 Sentinel, "Each spring, the campus which 'Daddy Aber' planned and cherished is given a thorough cleaning. All classrooms are closed and every- body does something for the cam- pus."

Andrew Cogswell, UM dean of men, said that during the depres- sion, the campus was kept thor- oughly clean anyway by the Na- tional Youth Administration, and Aber Day soon became something

of "a spring brawl." Aber Day was discontinued in 1945.

Other discontinued traditions are the class fights and tug-o-war. In the first quarter of the century, the sophomores trimmed the fresh- men's hair, and the two classes "struggled for class supremacy" in autumn obstacle races and wres- tling according to the 1922 Sen- tinel. In the spring, a tug-o-war was held between the sophomores and freshmen with a rope strung across the Van Buren Street slough of the Clark Fork River. If the freshmen were pulled into the icy spring waters, they had to wear green hats for the remainder of the school year. The slough dried up in the mid-'30s when the course of the Clark Fork river was di- verted, and the tug-o-war was fought on the oval for a few years before the tradition finally died out.

Students of 1903 Class Tour University Grounds

By TERRY KRUEGER
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

On behalf of our governor Rob- ert Smith, the president of the University Oscar J. Craig, and the faculty, I would like to welcome the class of 1903 to the University of Montana.

As your Orientation Day leader it is my task to familiarize you freshmen with the campus. You are facing University Hall.

Completed this year at the cost of \$49,500, University Hall has ground dimensions of 145 feet by 65 feet. Its central tower rises to 112 feet. That small building to your right is a bicycle shed. In the rear of University Hall is a shed for horses. The hall contains 31 rooms.

The lowest level of this four story building is, of course, the basement. The floors are made of granite and the walls are made of double thick brick.

Throughout the building, from the basement up, is a uniform, handsome finish of dark tamarack and white pine wainscoting, in al- ternate strips; above this are white plaster walls.

The wide hallway before us ex- tends between the north and south entrances, with rooms on each side. The partition that divides the hall separates the basement into north- ern southern halves.

The north hall contains two small rooms, now used by the Library, a room for advanced work in drawing, a fireproof vault, a cloak room and a rest room for women.

The south half contains two small storage rooms, a photographic dark room, a rest room for men, and three large rooms now used as storage and work rooms for the museum and the departments of

Biology and Geology. This floor is also divided lengthwise by a broad hallway extending from the north to south entrances.

Ahead of you, at the base of the tower, is the main entrance to the building. The library is in the area between the two stairways. The museum and a drawing room are in the east part of the first floor. The western half of the floor contains the laboratory and lecture room of the Biology department, a lecture room for history, and a room for the use of the faculty and its secretary.

The central part of the second floor is occupied by the Assembly Hall. You can get to the gallery on the third floor by those stairs on the right.

The main floor of the Assembly Hall is equipped with 300 opera chairs. The gallery will accommo- date about 150 persons.

The second floor has three rooms on each side of the hall. The furth- est two on the right are for mathe- matics and modern languages and the closer, smaller one is for recita- tion.


The rooms to your left are for literature and ancient languages and this is another room for recita- tion.

Every room in the building is connected with a large ventilating shaft. Each steam-heated radiator is fitted with a cold air box which is connected with the ven- tilation shaft and which can be opened or closed at a person's leisu- re. Unlike the days of my fresh- man year, the three essential re- quirements, light, heat, and ven- tilation are amply supplied.

Let's go back down the stairs and out the main entrance and I'll show you Science Hall, the Uni- versity of Montana's other building...


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Quanoozehs Were First Greeks in 1901

By KAREN PECK

Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Though Greek social organizations are strong on campus now, the Hebrews were the first to invade the University.

The Quanoozehs, a Hebrew name for a secret women's society formed in 1901, was the predecessor of the 19 sororities and 21 fraternities which have come and gone.

Because of the group's secretive nature, there is little known about the Quanoozehs. The 1904 Sentinel described it as such: "It's a society of girls. What kind of girls? Modesty forbids the reply. There are eleven of them . . . Their chief purpose is congeniality and enjoyment; their motto, 'Give us food; their reputation, 'snobs'; their occupation, 'bluffing.'"

However, by 1906, the Quanoozehs had died out, replaced by a flourishing growth of Greeks. According to the 1906 Sentinel, the roots of Greekdom developed at UM when "during the month of January, 1904, much secret activity centered around Science and Woman's Halls."

Knots of boys were frequently seen discussing something very intently. The mystery was disclosed shortly. On Jan. 15, a group of young men, headed by Prof. Sibley and Dr. Craig, "met in the little dining room of Woman's Hall, and after a sumptuous feed proceeded to discuss the advisability of organizing a Greek letter fraternity." The result was the formation of Eta Phi Mu, a local fraternity which in Sept. 1906 became Beta Delta Chapter of Sigma Chi.

Gamma Phi chapter of Sigma Nu, established in 1905, was the first national Greek organization to enter the University. The Charter membership of seven men made its "first appearance of the society as a body . . . at the performing of 'Richelieu,' where they escorted their lady friends and made an impression on the audience with their colors of black, white, and gold, the frat banners, and the 'nifty' badges." This occasion was described in the 1906 Sentinel.

The coeds not to be outdone by their male companies established a local sorority late in 1905 known as Delta Sigma. In 1909, the Delta Sig's became Beta Phi chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma, which was the first national sorority at UM.

These pioneering fraternities and sororities were soon followed by a flood of others such as Iota Nu in 1906; Sigma Tau Gamma in 1908,

and Kappa Alpha Theta, which was established in 1909. Iota Nu, a local fraternity, became the national Phi Sigma Kappa in 1923, and the local sorority Sigma Tau Gamma became the national Delta Gamma in 1911.

Alpha Phi sorority was formed in 1918, and local chapters Beta Zeta, Phi Beta, Alpha Gamma Phi, Sigma Alpha, and Delta Rho sprung up early in the century.

Beta Zeta became Sigma Kappa; Phi Beta became Delta Delta Delta; Alpha Gamma Phi became Sigma Phi Epsilon, and Sigma Alpha became Sigma Alpha Epsilon. On a 1921 school calendar, for Dec. 31, 1921, it said, "Phi Delta Theta grants Delta Rho charter. All the brothers celebrate until the supplies run out."

Alpha Tau Omega was established in 1923, an Theta Chi in 1937. Delta Sigma Phi, Alpha Omicron Pi, and Alpha Kappa Lambda are relatively new at the University with Delta Sigma Phi being established in 1950, Alpha Omicron Pi in 1964, and Alpha Kappa Lambda in 1965.

Some of the other Greek organizations which remain only as ghosts at UM are Theta Phi, Delta Phi Zeta, Delta Sigma Chi, Alpha Chi Omega, Kappa Sigma, and Zeta Chi.

The first governing body for the early sororities and fraternities was a joint organization known as Panhellenic Council. Today the men and women govern themselves separately through Interfraternity Council and a new Panhellenic Council.

The biggest blow to the rapidly expanding Greek system came with World War II when many men left the University for the armed forces. In 1942, women moved into the empty fraternity houses. The situation was described in the 1944 Sentinel as such, "With four of seven fraternities filled with freshman lovelies . . . all traces of masculinity have

Greek social organizations on campus were first formed 1901. Karen Peck points out in her article that even though many sororities and fraternities have disbanded many still remain. Also the number of Greek organizations here seems to be increasing.

subsidized into oblivion . . . once windows revealed fraternity paddles and paraphernalia . . . now exhibit curtains and definite signs of femininity . . . all talk and phone calls are strictly G. I.—yes MSU has gone to war."

In 1945, IFC began to reorganize the bits and pieces of fraternity life which had been broken by the war. Five fraternities reorganized in the first post-war year. They were Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Al-

pha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, and Theta Chi. In 1946, Phi Sigma Kappa and Sigma Phi Epsilon were re-established, and Alpha Tau Omega reappeared in 1947.

Greek organizations have always been the subjects of campus jokes.

A 1919 Sentinel described a fraternity as a "group of young men banded together for the purpose of stalling the landlord off on the house-rent."

In 1940, sorority women were described as, "Greekettes who do much standing around. Bull sessions are next in popularity to eating. Some have mentioned that when they listen, if at all, it's the radio that's doing the talking."

A subtle comment made about fraternity queens and banquets in the 1954 Sentinel was, "From the house known as the 'Snake Pit' Kaimin editors have sprung forth; and while rivals crown a sweetheart, at their formal pigs are honored."

However, the Greeks were regarded respectfully for their accomplishments too. For instance, in the 1952 Sentinel the following was said, "with every girl in the house maintaining a 3.5 average, the Sigma Kappa's still found time for water fights with Sigma Alpha Epsilon and other miscellaneous mischief."

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